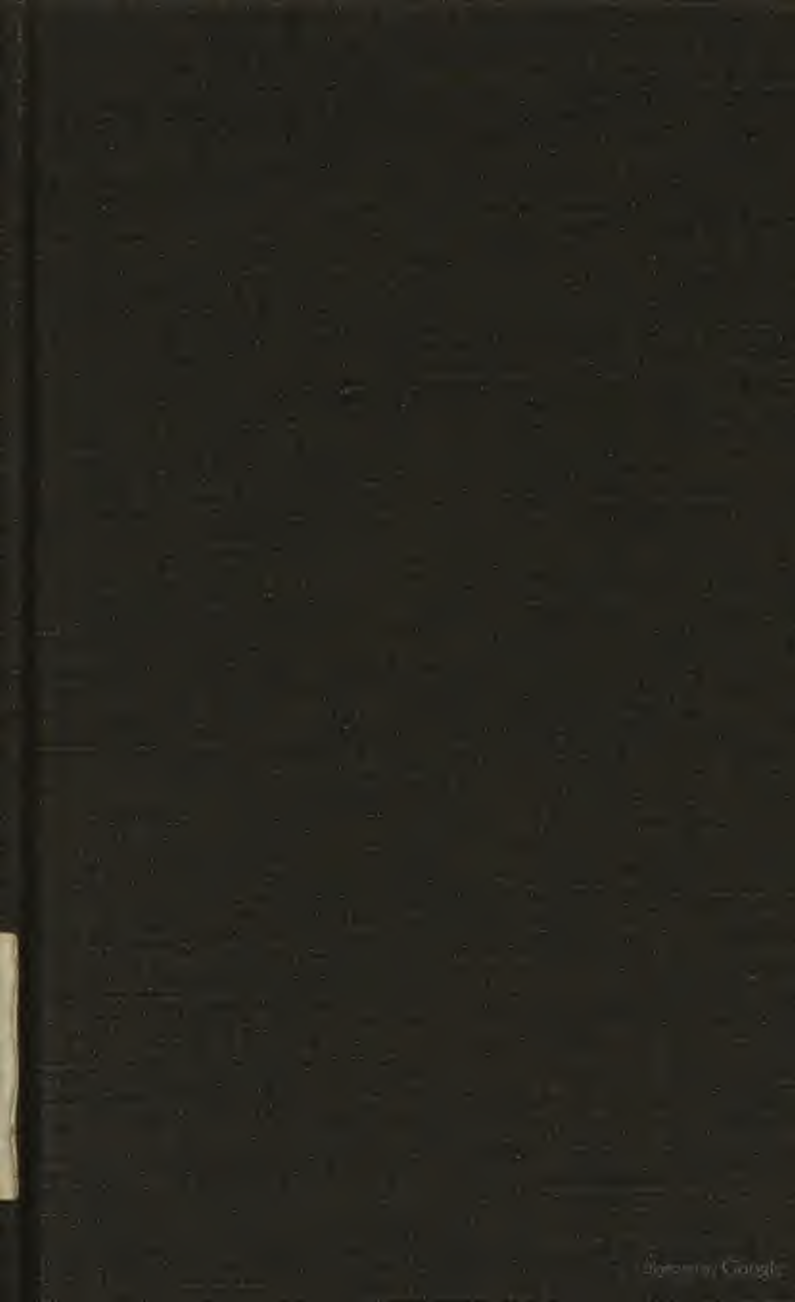






This is an authorized facsimile, made from the master copy of the original book.

Out-of-Print Books on Demand is a publishing service of UMI. The program offers xerographic reprints of more than 100,000 books that are no longer in print.

The primary focus is academic and professional resource materials originally published by university presses, academic societies and trade book publishers worldwide.

U·M·I Out-of-Print Books on Demand

University Microfilms International
A Bell & Howell Information Company
300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106
800-521-0600 OR 313/761-4700

**Printed in 1992 by xerographic process
on acid-free paper**

very curious and valuable work

JOH. AMOS COMENII
many other cuts added and corrected
Orbis Sensualium Pictus :
H O C E S T

*Omnium Principalium in Mundo Rerum, & in
Vita Actionum,*

PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

JOH. AMOS COMENIUS'S

V I S I B L E W O R L D :

Job Lowley's OR, *Book*
A. Nomenclature, and Pictures,

O F A L L T H E

CHIEF THINGS that are in the WORLD,

Hampstead AND OF *Warwick Park,*
MEN'S EMPLOYMENTS therein ;

In above 150 CUTS. *1046*

Written by the AUTHOR in LATIN and HIGH DUTCH, being one of
his last ESSAYS ; and the most suitable to Children's Capacities of
any he hath hitherto made.

TRANSLATED into ENGLISH

CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.

For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.

The TWELFTH EDITION, Corrected and Enlarged.

And the ENGLISH made to answer Word for Word to the LATIN.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. ARIST.

L O N D O N :

Printed for S. LEACROFT, at the Globe, Charing-Cross.

MDCCLXXVII.

LB

475

C6C66

1777a



Gen. ii. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beast of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to see what he would call them. And *Adam* gave Names to all Cattle, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beast of the Field.

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam cuncta Animantia Terræ, & universa Volatilia Cæli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellavitque Adam Nominibus suis cuncta Animantia, & universa Volatilia Cæli, & omnes Bestiæ Agri.

J. A. Comenii Opera Didactica, par. i. p. 6, Amst. 1657, fol.

Didacticæ nostræ prora & puppis esto: Investigare, & invenire modum, quo Docentes minus doceant, Discentes vero plus discant: Scholæ minus habeant strepitus, nausæ, vani laboris; plus autem otii, deliciarum, solidique profectus: Respublica Christiana minus tenebrarum, confusio- nis dissidiorum; plus lucis, ordinis, pacis et tranquillitatis.

To the Editor of the Twelfth Edition of
COMENIUS's *Orbis Pictus*.

S I R,

HAVING heard it lamented by a learned Gentleman in a public Company, that the *Orbis Pictus* of *Comenius* is now fallen totally into disuse as a School-book, though no other comparable to it has been substituted in its place; I was desirous to see it, and, by your assistance, succeeded in my enquiry.

After a careful Examination of it, I think it by far the best book extant, for the purpose of introducing boys to the knowledge of *Things* as well as of *Latin Terms*, and furnishing their minds with a Stock of useful *Ideas*; in which, after many years labour, it is no uncommon thing to find them miserably deficient. Their attention being generally confined to the Latin Writers called *Classical*, whose works are the productions of genius and imagination, and built upon the false bottom of the Pagan Theology; their heads are filled with visionary Objects, which leave them ignorant of common Life, common Reason, common Science, and common Christianity.

It may be said, that the *Orbis Pictus* is but a *Vocabulary* in another form. But if this is the *best form*, the worth of the Book will not be lessened by such a comparison. *Comenius* has greatly the advantage from the addition of his Figures, mean as they are; according to that well-known observation of the Critic,

*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus—*

The Figures give a substance to the Sounds, and are an excellent help to the memory; while the Chapters, formed into regular discourses, are explanatory and instructive, communicating, together with the *Latin Terms*, some knowledge of the Sciences to which they belong. And I cannot but wonder to see how many Elements of Learning the ingenious Author has brought together in so small a compass. Upon the whole, this work of *Comenius* is as far preferable to a common *Nomenclature*, as an habitable building to an heap of loose stones in a quarry, or a burning candle to a dead mixture of grease and cotton.

The

TO THE EDITOR.

The principal subjects of the Christian Faith have found their place amongst the rest: so that the Boy who has learned this Book, need not ask his School-fellow (as one did of late to my knowledge) which is the higher, *Jupiter* or *God Almighty*? The most common Nomenclature now in use, makes no mention of the name of GOD in the singular number; while it teaches very particularly the names of *Pan* and *Priapus*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Bacchus*, and all the monsters of Gentilism: as if Latin and Latinists were connected with no Religion but the Religion of Idols. It must be owing to this prejudice, so early infused, that many Scholars grow up with an habitual indifference toward Revelation: and when the Mind, thus destitute of Truth, is at length assaulted by the allurements of Vice, what at first was no more than ignorance and indifference, degenerates into aversion; and they turn out positive Infidels and Libertines. As this evil is in a progressive state, it is time to look with eyes of impartiality (I may say, severity) into the errors of Modern Education, and to give something of a Christian turn to the Education of Christian Children; that we may stop that torrent of heathen principles and loose opinions, which hath been pouring in upon us of late years, to overthrow this Church and Kingdom.

I have taken the liberty to insert a Chapter under the Title of *Botany*, a study much in vogue; with another on the *Deluge*: and as the work was composed before our *Harvey* had demonstrated the Circulation of the Blood, I have made the necessary alteration in that part, and corrected many errors of the last Edition. I wish I had sufficient influence to recommend it generally for the use of Schools, to be learned next in order after the Latin Grammar and Syntax; being well assured it will lead to a *copia verborum* by the shortest, surest, and pleasantest road; and that it will also serve to prevent in some degree that Pagan ignorance, to which many Boys are unfortunately left, while they are acquiring Latin in their tender years, with very contracted views, and by very insufficient methods.

PLUCKLEY.

W. JONES.

An Advertisement concerning the 11th Edition.

AS there are some considerable Alterations in the present Edition of this Book, from the former, it may be expected an Account should be given of the Reasons for them. 'Tis certain, from the Author's Words, that when it was first published, which was in Latin and Hungary, or in Latin and High-Dutch; every where one word answer'd to another over against it: This might have been observ'd in our English Translation, which would have fully answer'd the design of COMENIUS, and have made the Book much more useful: But Mr. Hoole, (whether out of too much scrupulousness to disturb the Words in some places from the Order they were in, or not sufficiently considering the Inconveniences of having the Latin and English so far asunder) has made them so much disagree, that a Boy has sometimes to seek seven or eight lines off for the corresponding Word; which is no small trouble to Young Learners, who are at first equally unacquainted with all Words, in a Language they are Strangers to, except it be such as have Figures of Reference, or are very like in sound; and thus may perhaps, innocently enough, join an Adverb in one Tongue to a Noun in the other; whence may appear the Necessity of the Translation's being exactly literal, and the two Languages fairly answering one another, Line for Line.

If it be objected, such a thing could not be done (considering the difference of the Idioms) without transplacing Words here and there, and putting them into an order which may not perhaps be exactly classical; it ought to be observed, this is designed for Boys chiefly, or those who are just entering upon the Latin Tongue, to whom every thing ought to be made as plain and familiar as possible, who are not, at their first beginning, to be taught the elegant placing of Latin, nor from such short Sentences as these, but from Discourses where the Periods have a fuller Close. Besides, this way has been already taken (according to the Advice of very good Judges) in some other School-Books of Mr. Hoole's translating, and found to succeed abundantly well.

Such condescensions as these, to the capacities of young Learners, are certainly very reasonable, and would be most agreeable to the Intentions of the ingenious and worthy Author, and his Design to suit whatever he taught, to their manner of apprehending it. Whose Excellency in the Art of Education made him so famous all over Europe, as to be solicited by several States and Princes to go and reform the Method of their Schools: and whose Works carried that Esteem, that in his own Life-time, some part of them were not only translated into twelve of the usual Languages of Europe, but also into the *Arabic*, *Turkish*, *Persian*, and *Mogolic* (the common Tongue of all that part of the *East Indies*) and since his death, into the *Hebrew*, and some others. Nor did they want their due Encouragement here in *England*, some years ago; till by an indiscreet use of them, and want of a thorough acquaintance with his Method, or unwillingness to part from their old road, they began to be almost quite left off: Yet it were heartily to be wish'd, some Persons of Judgment and Interest, whose Example might have an influence upon others, and bring them into Reputation again, would revive the COMENIAN METHOD, which is no other, than to make

b

our

An Advertisement, &c.

our Scholars learn with Delight and chearfulness, and to convey a solid and useful Knowledge of Things, with that of Languages, in an easy, natural and familiar way. His *Didactic Works* (as they are now collected into one Volume) for a speedy attaining the Knowledge of Things and Words, join'd with the Discourses of Mr. *Locke* * and two or three more of our own Nation, for forming the Mind, and settling good Habits, may doubtless be look'd upon to contain the most reasonable, orderly, and complete System of the Art of Education, that can be met with.

Yet, alas! how few are there, who follow the way they have pointed out? though every one who seriously considers it, must be convinc'd of the Advantage; and the generality of Schools go on in the same old dull road, wherein a great part of Children's time is lost in a tiresome heaping up a Pack of dry and unprofitable or pernicious Notions (for surely little better can be said of a great part of that Heathenish stuff they are tormented with; like the feeding them with hard Nuts, which, when they have almost broke their teeth with cracking, they find either deaf, or to contain but very rotten and unwholsome Kernels) whilst Things really perfective of the Understanding, and useful in every state of Life, are left unregarded, to the Reproach of our Nation, where all other Arts are improved and flourish well, only this of Education of Youth is at a stand; as if that, the good or ill management of which is of the utmost consequence to all, were a thing not worth any Endeavours to improve it, or was already so perfect and well executed that it needed none, when many of the greatest Wisdom and Judgment in several Nations, have, with a just Indignation, endeavour'd to expose it, and to establish a more easy and useful way in its room.

It is not easy to say little on so important a Subject, but thus much may suffice for the present purpose. The Book has merit enough to recommend itself to those who know how to make a right use of it. It was reckoned one of the Author's best performances; and besides the many Impressions and Translations it has had in parts beyond sea, has been several times reprinted here. It was endeavour'd no needless Alterations should be admitted in this Edition, and as little of any as could consist with the design of making it plain and useful; to shun the offence it might give to some; and only the Roman and Italic Character alternately made use of, where transplacing of Words could be avoided.

* Mr. *Locke's* Essay upon Education.

Dr. *Talbot's* Christian School-master.

Dr. *Ch. Walker* of Education.

Mr. *Monro's* Essay on Education.

-----His just Measures of the pious Institution of Youth, &c.

London,
July 12, 1727.

J. H.

The Author's PREFACE to the Reader.

I*nstruction is the means to expel Rudeness, with which young wits ought to be well furnished in Schools: But so, as that the teaching be, 1. True, 2. Full, 3. Clear, and 4. Solid.*

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as is beneficial to one's life; lest there be a cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be polished for wisdom, the tongue for eloquence, and the hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *grace* of one's life, *to be wise, to act, to speak.*

3. 4. It will be *clear*, and by that, firm and *solid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obscure, or confused, but apparent, distinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this business is, that *sensual objects may be rightly presented to the senses*, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest: because *we can neither act nor speak wisely, unless we first rightly understand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to speak. Now there is nothing in the understanding, which was not before in the sense. And therefore to exercise the senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in one's course of life.* Which, because it is commonly neglected in schools, and the things which are to be learned are offered to scholars, without being understood or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the world, and of men's actions in their way of living: Which, that you,*

P R E F A C E.

good Masters, may not be loth to run over with your scholars, I will tell you, in short, what good you may expect from it.

It is a *little Book*, as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language: *full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Descriptions of things.*

I. *The Pictures* are the representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the *Janua Latinæ Linguae*; and with that fulness, that nothing very necessary, or of great concernment, is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inscriptions, or Titles, set every one over their own Pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general term.

III. *The Descriptions* are the explications of the parts of the Picture, so expressed by their own proper terms, as that same figure which is added to every piece of the picture, and the term of it, always sheweth what things belong one to another.

Which such Book, and in such a dress, may (I hope) serve,

I. *To entice witty children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the school, but dainty fare. For it is apparent, that children (even from their infancy almost) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these sights: And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to pass, that scare-crows may be taken away out of Wisdom's Gardens.

II. *This same little Book will serve to stir up the Attention, which is to be fastened upon things, and ever to be sharpened more and more*: which is also a great matter; for the Senses (being the main guides of childhood, because therein the mind doth not as yet raise up itself to an abstracted contemplation of things) ever-
more

P R E F A C E.

more seek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themselves hither and thither out of a weariness of themselves: but when their objects are present, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastened upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned. This Book then will do a good piece of service in taking (especially flickering) wits, and preparing them for deeper studies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furnished with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world, by sport and merry pastime.* In a word, this Book will serve for the more pleasing using of the *Vestibulum and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the first chiefly intended. Yet if it like any, that it be bound up in their native tongues also, it promiseth three other good things of itself.

I. First, *it will afford a device for learning to read more easily than hitherto,* especially having a *symbolical alphabet* set before it, to wit, the characters of the several letters, with the image of that creature, whose voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the young *A b c* scholar will easily remember the force of every character by the very looking upon the creature, till the imagination being strengthened by use, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a table of the chief syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the inscriptions set over them. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured, suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the title of the picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare titles of the pictures, reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be

b 3

noted,

P R E F A C E.

noted, *without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoid d by this method. For the often reading over the Book, by those larger descriptions of things, and which are set after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. *The same Book being used in English, in English Schools, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom*; because by the aforesaid Descriptions of things, the words and phrases of the whole language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the speech already understood into its parts; shewing the declining of the several words, and reducing those that are joined together under certain rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very English Translation may serve for the more ready and pleasant learning of the Latin tongue*: as one may see in this Edition, the whole book being so translated, that every where one word answereth to the word over-against it, and the book is in all things the same, only in two idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be also some observations and advertisements added in the end, touching those things only, wherein the use of the Latin tongue differeth from the English. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertisement to be given. But, because the first *tasks of learners ought to be little and single*, we have filled this first book of training one up to see a thing of himself, with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our understanding about things. If a more perfect description of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the understanding be sought after (as they ought to be) they are to be

P R E F A C E.

be found somewhere else whither there will now be an easy passage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things subject to the senses. Something remaineth to be said touching the more chearful use of this Book.

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themselves withal as they please, with the sight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themselves as may be, and that even at home, before they be put to school.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the school) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, so that they may see nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot shew.

III. And let the things named them be shewed, not only in the Picture, but also in themselves; for example, the parts of the body, clothes, books, the house, utensils, &c.

IV. Let them be suffered also to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: first, thus to quicken the attention also towards the things; and to observe the proportion of the parts one towards another; and lastly, to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any thing here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all to offer them by themselves to the scholars; as colours, relishes, &c. which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easy to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great school, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the scholars.

Thus at last this School would indeed become a school of things obvious to the Senses, and an entrance to the School Intellectual. But enough: Let us come to the thing itself. **The**

The Translator, to all judicious and industrious School-Masters.

Gentlemen,

THere are few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingness made use of, (or at least perused) many of the *Books* of this well-deserving Author Mr. *John Comenius*, which, for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a language, have been translated in several Countries, out of Latin into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed, touching those formerly extant, is this, that *they are indeed of singular use, and very advantageous to those of more discretion, (especially to such as have already got a smattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, and to furnish them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or so well observed; but to young children (whom we have chiefly to instruct) as those that are ignorant altogether of most things and words, they prove rather a meer toil and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.*

For to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire the multitude and variety (and thereby to become discouraged) than to care to treasure them up, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in some of his latter works seemed to move retrograde, and striven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this present Book, he hath (according to my judgment) descended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as nature itself doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the senses well, by representing their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational discourse. Whereas, indeed, we, generally missing this way, do teach children as we do parrots, to speak they know not what, nay, which is worse, we, *taking the way of teaching little ones by Grammar only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secondary intentions, which till they*

P R E F A C E.

they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. And this I guess to be the reason why many greater persons do resolve sometimes not to put a child to school till he be at least eleven or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applied to them in any language. But the gross misdemeanour of such children, for the most part, have taught many parents to be hasty enough to send their own to school; if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they might be kept out of harm's way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at school, (no respect at all being had of their years) the Master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.

So that a School-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a child's capacity of six or seven years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our Grammar-schools to learn the Latin Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity and ease. And at present I know no better help to forward his young scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpose contrived by the Author in the German and Latin Tongues.

What profitable use may be had thereof, respecting chiefly that his own country and language, he himself hath told you in his preface; but what use we may here make of it in our Grammar-schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare, leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion and liberty, to use it or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a child can read English perfectly, and is brought us to school to learn Latin, I would have him, together with his Accidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his Accidence) be thus exercised.

I. *Let him look over the pictures with their general titles or inscriptions, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English or Latin.* By this means he shall have the method of the Book in his head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elsewhere, in their real forms.

II. *Let*

P R E F A C E.

II. *Let him read the description at large*: First in English, and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and distinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are spelled. And withal, let him take notice of the figures inserted, and to what part of the picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and to name it on a sudden, either in English or Latin. Thus he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but be understandingly grounded in *Orthography*, which is a thing *too generally neglected* by us; partly because our English Schools think that children should learn it at the Latin, and our Latin Schools suppose they have already learn'd it at the English; partly, because our common Grammar is too much defective in this part, and scholars so little exercised therein, that they pass from schools to the Universities, and return from thence (some of them) more unable to write true English, than either Latin or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary Tradesmen, many of whom write such false English, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble in their bills and shop-books.

III. Then let him *get the Titles and Descriptions by heart*, which he will more easily do, by reason of these impressions which the viewing of the pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also learn, 1. *To construe*, or give the words one by one, as they answer one another in Latin and English. 2. *To parse*, according to the rules, (which I presume by this time) he hath learn'd in the first part of his *Accidence*; where I would have him *tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it*; but especially to *decline the nouns and conjugate the verbs* according to the Examples in his *Rudiments*; and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his *Accidence*. *As for the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præterperfect-tenses and Supines of Verbs, and those of Concordance and Construction in the latter part of the Accidence, I would not have a child much troubled with them, till by the help of this Book he can perfectly practise so much of Etymology, as concerns the first part of his Accidence only.* For that, and this book together, being thoroughly learn'd by at least thrice going them over, will much prepare children

P R E F A C E.

dren to go chearfully forward in their Grammar and School Authors, especially if, whilst they are employed herein, they be taught also to write a fair and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book being writ in High-Dutch, doth express many things in reference to that Country and Speech, which cannot, without alteration of some Pictures as well as words, be expressed in ours: for the *Symbolical Alphabet* is fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our English propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove those Masters that intend to make use of this Book, to construe it *verbatim* to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of Nouns, and Verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I observe to have been formerly much desired by some experienced Teachers, and I myself had some years since (whilst my own Child lived) begun the like, having found it most agreeable to the best-witted Children, who are most taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, because by them the knowledge of things which they seem to represent (and whence Children are as yet ignorant) are most easily conveyed to their Understanding. But for as much as the work is now done (though in some things not so compleatly as it were to be wished) I rejoice in the use of it, and desist in my own undertakings for the present. And because *any good thing is the better, being the more communicated*; I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himself has well liked. You then that have the care of little Children; do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; because indeed to them they signify nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend particulars, but by this or the like subsidiary, inform them, first with some knowledge of things and words wherewith to express them, and then their Rules of speaking will be better understood and more firmly kept in mind. Else how should a Child conceive what a Rule meaneth,

P R E F A C E.

when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is signified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to understand the Rule? For Rules consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being *the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Children's taking hold by little and little of what we teach them*, that so we may apply ourselves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his Grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and Commonwealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace; and remain while I live

*Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and
labour willingly in the same Profession with you,*

From my School in Lothbury,
London, Jan. 25, 1658.

CHARLES HOOLE.

N. B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Children's wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be better able to understand them.

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, some time an eminent Schoolmaster in L O N D O N, touching a work of this Nature; in his Gate to Sciences, chap. 2.

Certainly *the use of Images or Representations is great*: If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickened and surer. But so we cannot do, though we must do what we can. *And if we had Rocks, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beasts, Fish, Fowls, they would stand us in great stead. For Pictures are the most intelligible Books that Children can look upon. They come closest to Nature, nay, saith Scaliger, Art exceeds her.*

Orbis Sensualium Pictus,

A World of Things Obvious to the Senses, drawn in Pictures.

Invitation.

I.

Invitatio.



The Master and the Boy.

M. *C*ome, Boy, learn to be wise.

P. *What doth this mean, to be wise?*

M. *To understand rightly,*

Magister & Puer.

M. *V*eni, Puer, discere sapere.

P. *Quid hoc est, Sapere?*

M. *Intelligere rectè,*
B agere

*to do rightly, and to speak out
rightly all that are necessary.*

P. Who will teach me this?

M. I, by God's help.

P. How?

*M. I will guide thee
through all.*

I will shew thee all.

I will name thee all.

*P. See, here I am; lead me,
in the name of God.*

*M. Before all things, thou
oughtest to learn the plain
sounds, of which man's Speech
consisteth; which living Crea-
tures know how to make, and
thy Tongue knoweth how to
imitate, and thy Hand can
picture out.*

*Afterwards we will go into
the World, and we will view
all things.*

*Here thou hast a lively and
Vocal Alphabet.*

*agere rectè, et eloqui rectè
omnia necessaria.*

P. Quis docebit me hoc?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

*M. Ducam te per
omnia.*

Ostendam tibi omnia.

Nominabo tibi omnia.

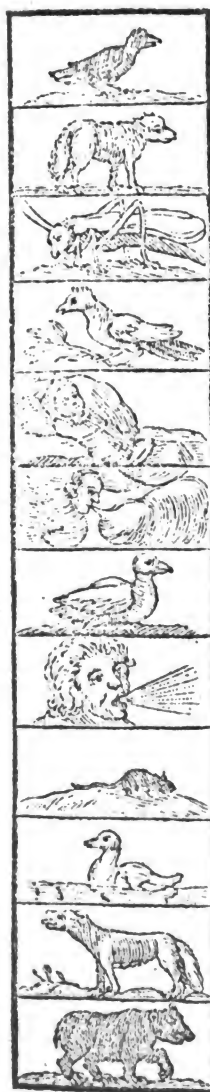
*P. En, adsum; duc me,
in nomine DEI.*

*M. Ante omnia, debes
discere simplices Sonos, ex
quibus Sermo humanus con-
stat; quos Animalia sciunt
formare, & tua Lingua scit
imitari, & tua Manus potest
pingere.*

*Postea ibimus in Mundum,
& spectabimus omnia.*

*Hic habes vivum et vocale
Alphabetum.*

(3)



Cornix cornicatur, à à A a
The Crow crieth.

Agnus balat, b è è è B b
The Lamb bleateth.

Cicada stridet, cì cì C c
The Grasshopper chirpeth.

Urupa dicit, du du D d
The Whoop-poo saith.

Infans ejulat, è è è E e
The Infant crieth.

Ventus flat, fi fi F f
The Wind bloweth.

Anser gingrit, ga ga G g
The Goose gagleth.

Os halat, bà'h, bà'h H h
The Mouth breatheth out.

Mus mintrit, ì, ì ì I i
The Mouse chirpeth.

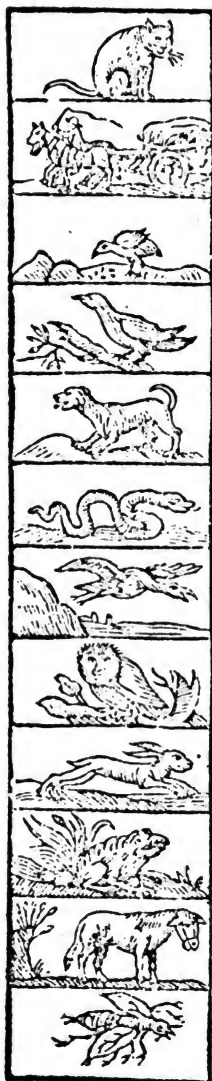
Anas tetrinnit, kha, kha K k
The Duck quacketh.

Lupus ululat, lu ulu L l
The Wolf howleth.

Ursus murmurat, mumum M m
The Bear grumbleth.

B 2

Felis



Felis clamat, *nau nau* N n
The Cat crieth.

Auriga clamat, *ò ò ò* O o
The Carter crieth.

Pullus pipit, *pi pi* P p
The Chicken pippeth.

Cúculus cuculat, *kuk ku* Q q
The Cuckow singeth.

Canis ringitur, *err* R r
The Dog grineth.

Serpens fibilat, *fi* S s
The Serpent hisseth.

Graculus clamat, *tac tac* T t
The Jay crieth.

Bubo ululat, *ù ù* U u
The Owl booteth.

Lepus vagit, *va* W w
The Hare squeaketh.

Rana coaxat, *coax* X x
The Frog croaketh.

Asinus rudit, *yyy* Y y
The Ass brayeth.

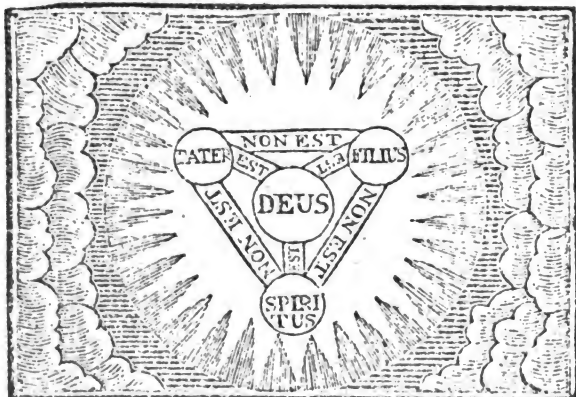
Tabanus dicit, *ds ds* Z z
The Breeze or *Horse-*
fly saith.

God.

God.

II.

Deus.



GOD is of himself, from everlasting to everlasting.

A most perfect and a most blessed Being.

In his Essence Spiritual, and One.

In his Personality, Three.

In his Will, Holy, Just, Merciful and True.

In his Power, very great.

In his Goodness, very good.

In his Wisdom, unmeasurable.

A Light inaccessible; and yet all in all.

Every where, and no where.

Deus est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum.

Perfectissimum & beatissimum Ens.

Essentiâ Spiritualis, & unus.

Hypostasi Trinus.

Voluntate, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.

Potentia Maximus.

Benitate Optimus.

Sapientiâ, immensus.

Lux inaccessa;

& tamen omnia in omnibus.

Ubique, & nullibi.

The chiefest Good, and the only and inexhausted Fountain of all good things.

At the Creator, so the Governor and Preserver of all things, which we call the World.

Summum Bonum, et solus et inexhaustus Fons omnium Bonorum.

Ut Creator, ita Gubernator et Conservator omnium rerum, quas vocamus Mundum.

The World.

III.

Mundus.



*The Heaven, 1.
hath Fire, and Stars.*

*The Clouds, 2.
hang in the Air.*

*Birds, 3.
fly under the Clouds.*

*Fishes, 4.
swim in the Water.*

*The Earth hath Hills, 5.
Woods, 6. Fields, 7.*

Beasts, 8. and Men, 9.

*Cælum, 1.
habet Ignem & Stellus.*

*Nubis, 2.
pendent in Aere.*

*Aves, 3.
volant sub nubibus.*

*Pisces, 4.
natant in Aqua.*

*Terra habet Montes, 5.
Sylvas, 6. Campos, 7.*

Animalia, 8. Homines, 9.

Thus

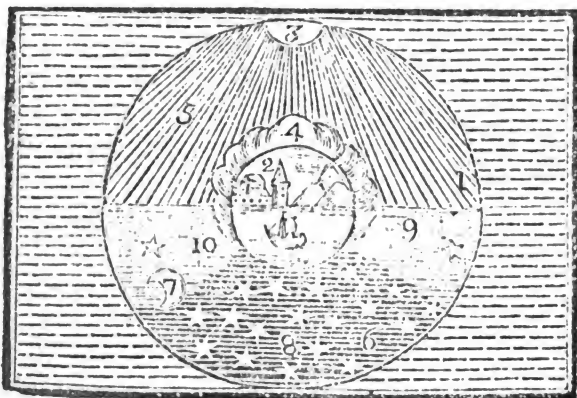
*Thus the greatest Bodies of
the World, the four Elements,
are full of their own Inhabi-
tants.*

*Ita maxima Corpora
Mundi, quatuor Elementa,
sunt plena Habitatoribus
suis.*

The Heaven.

IV.

Cælum.



*The Heaven, 1.
is wheeled about, and
encompasseth the Earth, 2.
standing in the middle.*

*The Sun, 3.
wheresoever it is, shineth
perpetually, howsoever dark
Clouds, 4.
may take it from us;
and causeth by his Rays, 5.
Light, and the
Light, Day.*

*On the other side, over
against it, is Darkness, 6.
and thence Night.*

*Cælum, 1.
rotatur, &
ambit Terram, 2.
stantem in medio.*

*Sol, 3.
ubi ubi est, fulget
perpetuo, ut ut densa
Nubila, 4.
eripiant eum a nobis;
facitque suis Radiis, 5.
Lucem, Lux Diem.*

*Ex opposito, sunt Tene-
brae, 6. inde Nox.*

B 4

In

*In the Night
shineth the Moon, 7.
and the Stars, 8.
glisten, and twinkle.*

*In the Evening, 9.
is Twilight:*

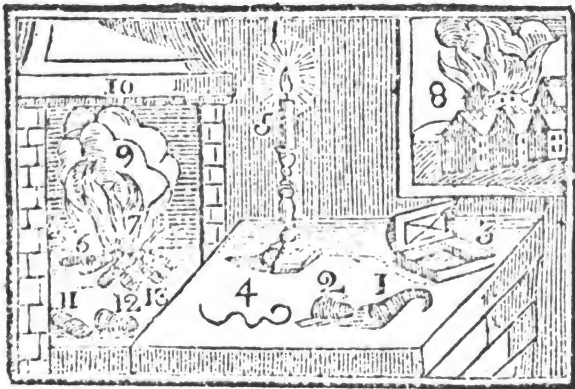
*In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day.*

*Nocte
splendet Luna, 7.
& Stellæ, 8.
micant, scintillant.
Vesper, 9.
est Crepusculum:
Mane, 10. Aurora,
& Diluculum.*

Fire.

V.

Ignis.



*The Fire gloweth,
burneth, and consumeth to ashes.*

*A Spark of it struck out of
a Flint, (or Firestone) 2.
by means of a Steel, 1.
and taken by Tinder in
a Tinder-Box, 3.
lighteth a Match, 4.
and after that a Candle, 5.*

*Ignis ardet,
urit, cremat.*

*Scintilla ejus elisa
e Silice, (Pyrite) 2.
Opere Chalybis, 1.
et excepta a Fomite
in Suscitaculo, 3.
accendit Sulphuratum, 4.
et inde Candelam, 5.*

vel.

or Stick, 6.
and causeth a Flame, 7.
or Blaze, 8.
which catcheth hold of the
Houses.

Smoak, 9.
ascendeth therefrom,
which, sticking to the
Chimney, 10.
turneth into Soot.

Of a Firebrand,
(or burning stick)
is made a Brand, 11.
(or quenched stick.)

Of a hot Coal
(red-hot piece
of a Firebrand)
is made a Coal, 12.
(or a dead Cinder.)

That which remaineth,
is at last Ashes, 13.
and Embers (or hot Ashes.)

vel Lignum, 6.
et excitat Flammam, 7.
vel Incendium, 8.
quod corripit
Ædificia.

Fumus, 9.
ascendit inde,
qui, adhærens
Camino, 10.
abit in Fuliginem.

Ex Torre,
(ligno ardente,)
fit Titio, 11.
(lignum extinctum)

Ex Pruna,
(candente particulâ
Torris)

fit Carbo, 12.
(Particula mortua.)

Quod remanet,
tandem est Cinis, 13.
& Favilla (ardens Cinis.)

The Air.

VI.

Äir.



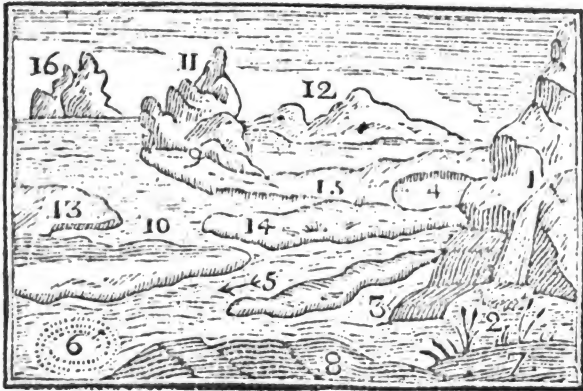
A cool Air, 1.
breatheth gently.
The Wind, 2.
bloweth strongly.
A Storm, 3.
throweth down Trees.
A Whirl-wind, 4.
turneth it self in a round
compass.
A Wind under Ground, 5.
causeth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake causeth
Gapings of the Earth, (and
Falls of Houses.) 6.

Aura, 1.
spirat leniter.
Ventus, 2.
flat valide.
Procella, 3.
sternit Arbores.
Turbos, 4.
agit se in gyrum.
Ventus subterraneus, 5.
excitat Terræ motum.
Terræ-motus facit
Labes (& ruinas.) 6.

The

The Water.

VII.

Aqua.

The Water springeth
out of a Fountain, 1.
floweth downwards
in a Brook, 2.
runneth in a Beck, 3.
standeth in a Pond, 4.
glideth in a Stream, 5.
is whirled about
in a Whirl-pit, 6.
and causeth Fens, 7.
The River bath Banks, 8.
The Sea maketh Shores, 9.
Bays, 10. Capes, 11.
Islands, 12. Almost Islands 13.
Necks of Land, 14.
Straights, 15.
and bath in it Rocks, 16.

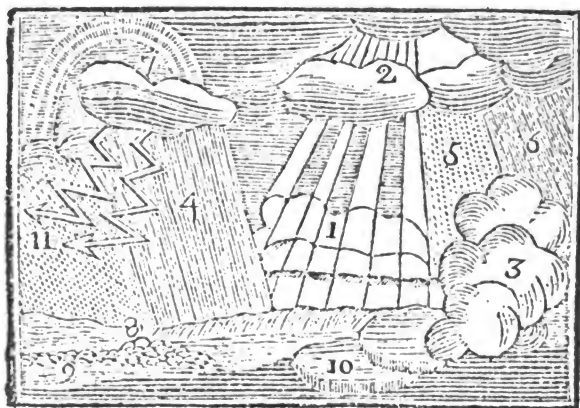
Aqua scatet
è Fonte, 1.
defluit
in Torrente, 2.
manat in Riyo, 3.
stat in Stagno, 4.
fluit in Flumine, 5.
gyratur
in Vortice, 6.
& facit Paludes, 7.
Flumen habet Ripas, 8.
Mare facit Littora, 9.
Sinus, 10. Promontoria, 11.
Insulas, 12. Peninsulas, 13.
Isthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet Scopulos, 16.

The

The Clouds.

VII.

Nubes.



A Vapour, 1. ascendeth from the Water.

From it a Cloud, 2. is made, and a white Mist, 3. near the Earth.

Rain, 4. and a small Shower distilleth out of a Cloud, drop by drop.

Which being frozen, is Hail, 5. half-frozen is Snow, 6. being warm is Mel-dew.

In a rainy Cloud, set over-against the Sun, the Rainbow, 7. appeareth.

A drop falling into the water, maketh a Bubble, 8. many Bubbles make froth, 9.

Frozen Water is called Ice, 10.

Dew congealed,

Vapor, 1. ascendit ex Aquâ.

Inde Nubes, 2. fit, et Nebula, 3. prope Terram.

Fluvia, 4. et Imber, stillat e Nube, guttatim.

Quæ gelata, Grando, 5. semi-gelata, Nix, 6.

si facta, Rubigo est.

In nube pluviosâ, oppositâ Soli, Iris, 7. apparet.

Gutta incidens in aquam, facit Bullam, 8. multæ Bullæ faciunt spumam, 9.

Aqua congelata Glacies, 10.

Ros congelatus,

is

is called a white Frost.

Thunder is made of a
brimstone-like vapour,
which breaking out of a Cloud,
with Lightning, 11.
thundereth and striketh
with lightning.

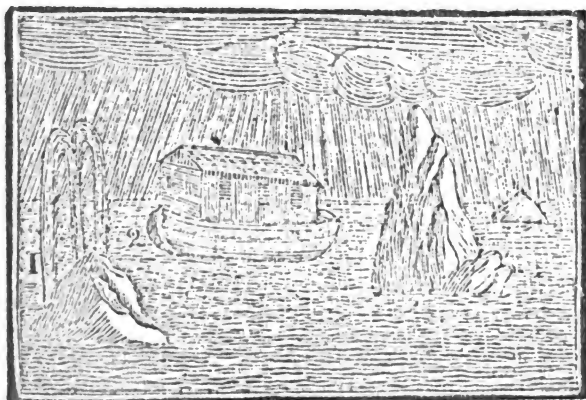
dicitur Pruina.

Tonitru fit ex
Vapore sulphureo,
quod erumpens è Nube
cum Fulgure, 11.
tonat & fulminat.

The Deluge.

IX.

Diluvium.



A general Deluge over-
flows the whole earth ;

The heads of Springs, 1. are
opened ;

The Rain comes down from
Heaven ;

The highest Mountains are
covered with Water ;

The Earth itself, and all
kinds of Living Creatures are
destroyed

Noah escapes in an Ark, 2.
or Ship with a roof.

Diluvium universale totam
terram inundat ;

Fontium ora, 1. relaxan-
tur ;

Pluvia de Cælo descen-
dit ;

Altissimi Montes Aquis
teguntur ;

Terra ipsa, et omne
genus Animalium cor-
rumpitur.

Noah salves evadit in
Arcâ, 2. seu Nave fastigiatâ.

Every-

*Everywhere in the Earth
are seen the Signs and Re-
mains of a Deluge;*

*The Mountains broken,
and the Vallies furrowed out
by the descent of Waters.*

*The Bones and Shells of
Sea-fish are everywhere
dugged up,
even from the highest
Mountains in midland
Countries.*

*And we find the Produc-
tions of the Sea inclosed in the
hardest Marble.*

*Ubique in Terris cer-
nuntur Diluvii*

Signa & Reliquiæ;

*Montes prærupti,
et Vallis decursu
Aquarum exaratae.*

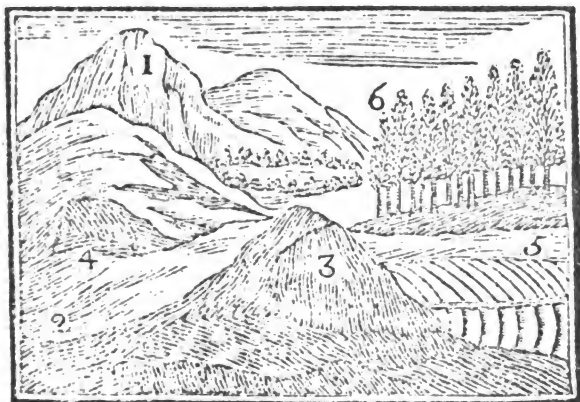
*Offa Piscium ma-
rinorum & Conchæ
ubique effodiuntur,
etiam ex altissimis
Montibus in Regionibus
mediterraneis.*

*Et Corpora marina
durissimo Marmore
inclusa reperiuntur.*

The Earth.

X.

Terra.



*In the Earth are
High Mountains, 1.
Deep Vallies, 2.
Hills rising, 3.
Hollow Caves, 4.
Plain Fields, 5.
Steady Woods, 6.*

*In Terra sunt
Aiti Montes, 1.
Profundæ Vallis, 2.
Elevati Colles, 3.
Cavæ Spelunçæ, 4.
Plani Campi, 5.
Opacæ Sylvæ, 6.*

The

The Fruits of the Earth. XI. *TerræFœtus.*

*A Meadow, 1. yieldeth Grass
with Flowers and Herbs,
which being cut down,
are made Hay, 2.*

*A Field, 3. yieldeth Corn,
and Pot-herbs, 4.*

*Mushrooms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, &c.
come up in Woods.*

*Metals, Stones, and Mine-
rals
grow under the Earth.*

*Pratum, 1. fert Gramina,
cum Floribus & Herbis,
quæ defecta
fiunt Fœnum, 2.*

*Arvum, 3. fert Fruges,
& Olera, 4.*

*Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli, &c.
Proveniunt in Sylvis.*

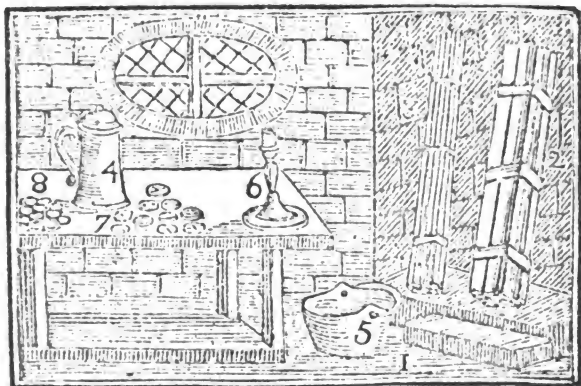
*Metalla, Lapides,
Mineralia,
nascuntur sub terra.*

Metals.

Metals.

XII.

Metalla.



Lead, 1.
is soft and heavy.

Iron, 2. *is hard,*
and Steel, 3. *harder.*

They make Tankards
(or Cans) 4. *of Tin.*

Kettles, 5. *of Copper,*
Candlesticks, 6. *of Latin,*
Dollers, 7. *of Silver,*
Ducats and Crown pieces, 8.
of Gold.

Quick-silver is always li-
quid, and eateth through Metals

Plumbum, 1.

est molle et grave.

Ferrum, 2. est durum,
& *Calybs, 3. durior.*

Faciunt Cantharos
e Stanno, 4.

Ahena, 5. e Cupro,
Candelabra, 6. ex Orichalco,
Thaleros, 7. ex Argento,
Scutatos, 8. et Coronatos
ex Auro.

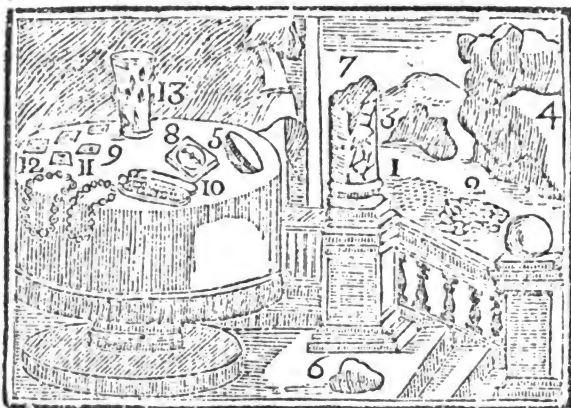
Argentum vivum semper
liquet, & corrodit Metalla.

Stones.

Stones.

XIII.

Lapides.



Sand, 1. and Gravel, 2.
is Stone broken into bits.

A great Stone, 3.

is a piece of

a Rock (or Crag) 4.

A Whetstone, 5.

a Flint, 6. a Marble, 7. &c.
are ordinary Stones.

A Load-stone, 8.

draweth Iron to it.

Jewels, 9.

are clear Stones, as

The Diamond white,

The Ruby red,

The Sapphire blue,

The Emerald green,

The Jacinth yellow, &c.

And they glister

being cut into corners.

Pearls, and Unions, 10.

grow in Shell-fish.

Arena, 1. & Sabulum, 2.
est Lapis comminutus.

Saxum, 3.

est pars

Petræ (Cautis) 4.

Cos, 5.

Silex, 6. Marmor, 7. &c.
sunt obscuri Lapides.

Magnes, 8.

adtrahit ferrum.

Gemmae, 9.

sunt pellucidi Lapilli, ut

Adamas candidus,

Rubinus rubeus,

Sapphiras cæruleus,

Smaragdus viridis,

Hyacinthus luteus, &c.

et micant

angulati.

Margaritæ, & Uniones, 10.

crescunt in Conchis.

Corals

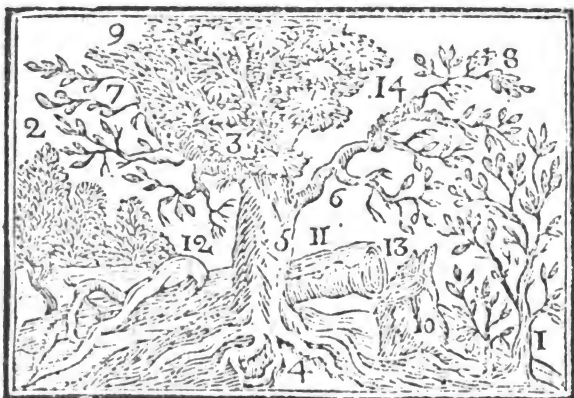
Corals, 11.
in a Sea-sprub.
 Amber, 12. *is gathered*
from the Sea.
 Glass, 13. *is like*
 Chrystal.

Corallia, 11.
in Marinâ albusculâ.
 Succinum, 12. *colligitur*
è mari.
 Vitrum, 13. *simile est*
 Chrystallo.

Tree.

XIV.

Arbor.



A Plant, 1. groweth
from a Seed.

A Plant waxeth to a
Shoot, 2.

A Shoot, to a Tree, 3.

The Root, 4.
beareth up the Tree.

The Body or Stem, 5.
riseth from the Root.

The Stem divideth it self
into Boughs, 6.
and green Branches, 7.
made of Leaves, 8.

Planta, 1. procrefcit
è Semine.

Planta abit
in Fruticem, 2.

Frutex in Arborem, 3.

Radix, 4.
suffentat arborem.

Stirps. (Stemma) 5.
furgit è radice.

Stirps se dividit
in Ramos, 6.
& Frondes, 7.
factas è Folijs, 8.

The

The Top, 9.
is in the height.

The Stock, 10.
is close to the roots.

A Log, 11.
is the body fell'd down,
without Boughs; having Bark
and Rind, 12.

Pith and Heart, 13.

Bird-lime, 14.
groweth upon the boughs
which also sweat

Gum,
Resin,
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen, 9,
est in summo.

Truncus, 10.
adhæret radicibus.

Caudex, 11.
est Stipes dejectus,
sine ramis; habens *Corticem,*
& *Librum, 12.*

Pulpam & Medullam, 13.

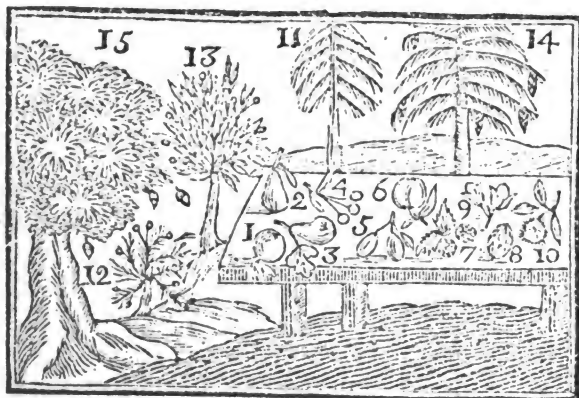
Viscum, 14.
adnascitur ramis,
qui etiam sudant

Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.

Fruits of Trees.

XV.

Fruetus Arborum.



Fruits that have no shells
are pull'd from fruit-bearing
trees.

The App'e, 1. is round.

Poma
decerpuntur
a fructiferis arboribus.

Malum, 1. est rotundum.

The

*The Pear, 2. and Fig, 3.
are something long.*

*The Cherry, 4.
bargeth by a long Stalk.*

*The Plumb, 5.
and Peach, 6.
by a shorter.*

*The Mulberry, 7.
by a very short one.*

*The Wall-nut, 8.
the Hasel-nut, 9.
and Chest-nut, 10.
are wrapt in a Husk
and a Shell.*

*Barren Trees are, 11.
The Fir, the Alder,
the Birch, the Cypress,
the Beech, the Ash,
the Sallow, the Linden-tree,
&c. but most of them affording
shade.*

*But the Juniper, 12.
and Bay-tree, 13. yield
Berries.*

*The Pine, 14. Pine-apples.
The Oak, 15.
Acorns and Galls.*

*Pyrum, 2. & Ficus, 3.
sunt oblonga.*

*Cerasum, 4.
pendet longo *Pediculo*.*

*Prunum, 5.
& Persicum, 6.
brevicri.*

*Morum, 7.
brevissimo.*

*Nux Juglans, 8.
Avellana, 9.
& Castanea, 10.
involuta sunt *Corticis*
& *Putamini*.*

*Steriles arbores sunt, 11.
Abies, Alnus,
Betula, Cupressus,
Fagus, Fraxinus,
Salix, Tilia, &c.
sed plerique umbiferæ.*

*At Juniperus, 12.
& Laurus, 13. ferunt
Baccas.*

*Pinus, 14. Strobilos.
Quercus, 15.
Glândes & Gallas.*

Flowers.

XVI.

Flores.



*Amongst the Flowers
the most noted,*

*In the beginning of the
Spring are the
Violet, 1. the Crow-toes, 2.
the Daffodil, 3.*

*Then the Lilies,
white and yellow, 4.
and blue, 5.
and the Rose, 6.
and Clove-gilliflowers, 7.
&c.*

*Of these Garlands, 8.
and Nosegays, 9.
are tied round with Twigs.*

*There are added also
sweet Herbs, 10.
as Marjoram,
Flower-gentle, Rue,
Lavender,
Rosemary,*

*Inter flores
notissimi,
Primo vere,*

*Viola, 1. Hyacinthus, 2.
Narcissus, 3.*

*Tum Lilia,
alba & lutea, 4.
& cœrulea, 5.
tandem Rosa, 6.
& Caryophyllum, 7. &c.*

*Ex his Serta, 8.
& Servia, 9.
vientur.*

*Adduntur etiam
Herbæ odoratæ, 10.
ut Amaracus,
Amaranthus, Ruta,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus, (Libanotis)*

Hyslop,

Hyssop, Spike,
Basil, Sage,
Mints, &c.

Amongst Field flowers, 11.
the most noted are
the May-lily,
Germander, the Blue-Bottle,
Chamomel, &c.

And amongst Herbs,
Trefoil,
Wormwood, Sorrel,
the Nettle, &c.

The Tulip, 12.
is the grace of Flowers,
but affordeth no smell.

Hyssopus, Nard,
Ocymum, Salvia,
Menta, &c.

Inter Campestris
Flores, 11. notissimi sunt
Lilium Convallium,
Chamædrys, Cyanus,
Chamæmelum, &c.

Et Herbæ,
Cytisus (Trifolium)
Alfethium, Acetosa,
Urtica, &c.

Tulipa, 12.
est decus Florum,
sed expers odoris.

Pot-Herbs.

XVII.

Olera.



Pot Herbs
grow in Gardens,
as: Lettice, 1.
Colewort, 2.
Onions, 3.

Olera
nascuntur in hortis,
ut Laetuca, 1.
Brassica, 2.
Cepa, 3.

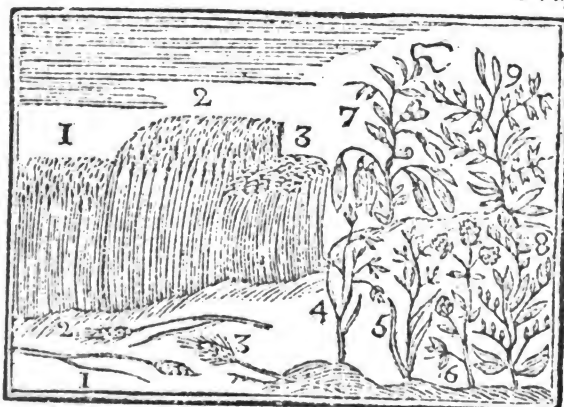
Gar-

Garlick, 4. Gourd, 5.
The Parsnep, 6..
The Turnep, 7.
The Radish, 8.
 Horse Radish, 9.
 Parsly, 10.
 Cucumbers, 11.
 and Pumpions, 12.

Allium, 4. *Cucurbita*, 5.
Sijer, 6.
Rapa, 7.
Raphanus minor, 8.
Raphanus major, 9.
Petroſelinum, 10.
Cucumeres, 11.
Pipones, 12.

Corn.

XVIII.

Fruges.

Some Corn grows upon a
 straw,
 parted by knots,
 as Wheat, 1.
 Rye, 2. Barley, 3.
 in which the Ear hath
 Awnes, or else it is without
 Awnes, and it nourisheth the
 Corn in the Husk.

Some, instead of an ear,
 have a Rizom (or plume)
 containing the Corn by bunches,
 as Oats, 4. Millet, 5.
 Turkey-wheat, 6.

Frumenta quædam cre-
ſcunt ſuper culmum,
diſtinctum geniculis,
ut, Triticum, 1.
Siligo, 2. Hordeum, 3:
in quibus Spica habet
Ariſtas, aut eſt mutica, ſo-
vetque grana in gluma.

Quædam, pro Spica,
habent Paniculam, continen-
tem grana faſciatim,
ut, Avena, 4. Milium, 5.
Frumentum Saracenicum, 6.
 Pulse

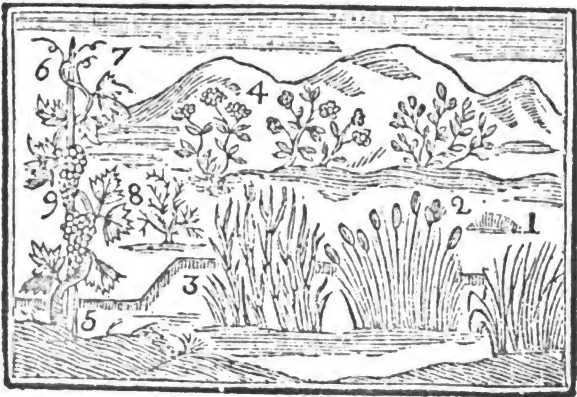
Pulse have Cods,
which inclose the corns
in two Shells,
as, Pease; 7.
Beans, 8. Vetches, 9.
and those that are less than these,
Lentils and Urles (or Tares.)

Legumina habent Siliquas,
quæ includunt grana
valvulis,
ut, Pisum, 7.
Fabæ, 8. Vicia, 9.
& minores his,
Lentes & Cicera.

Shrubs.

XIX.

Frutices.



A Plant being greater,
and harder than an herb,
is called a Shrub:
such as are

In Banks and Ponds,
the Rush, 1.
the Bulrush, 2.
or Cane without knots,
bearing Cats-tails,
and the Reed, 3.
which is knotty and hollow
within.

Elsewhere, 4.

Planta major
& durior herba,
dicitur *Frutex* :
ut sunt

In ripis & stagnis,
Juncus, 1.
Scirpus, 2.
[*Canna*] *enodis*,
serens Typhos,
& *Arundo*, 3.
nodosa et cava
intus.

Alibi, 4.

the

the Rose,
the Bassard-Corinths,
the Elder, the Juniper.

Also the Vine, 5.
which putteth forth branches, 6
and these Tendrils, 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.
and Bunches of Grapes, 9.
on the stalk whereof
hang Grapes,
which contain Grape-stones.

Rosa,
Ribes,
Sambucus, Juniperus.

Item Vitis, 5.
quæ emittit Palmites, 6.
et hi Capreolos, 7.
Pampinos, 8.
et Racemos, 9.
quorum Scapo
pendent Uvæ,
continentes Acinos.

Botany.

XX.

Herbarum Scientia.



The Botanist searches for all
Vegetables;

He rightly distinguishes
Plants from each other;

Divides them into Classes,
Kinds, and Particulars;

Observes their natural
Characters, the forms of
Flowers, their Cup, Flower-

Botanicus Vegetabilia om-
nia explorat;

Plantas inter se rectè dis-
tinguit;

In Classes, Genera, et Spe-
cies, distribuit;

Observat herbarum Cha-
racteres naturales; florum
formas, calycem, 1. petala, 2.

C

Leaves,

Leaves, Threads, 3. Style, 4. Seeds, Seed-vessels, Pods, Berries.

The figure of their Leaves, their edges, attire, and disposition ;

Roots simple, branched, oblong, fibrous, 5. bulbous, 6. tuberous or knobby, 7.

He enquires where they grow naturally ;

For these spring upon mountains, 8. stones, 9. walls, 10. banks ;

Those in fields, pastures, plains, woods, 11. thickets ;

Others in marshes, ponds, ditches, springs, rivers, 12. sea-marshes, and the sea itself.

According to their nature, they love a soil, plowed, sandy, gravelly, loamy, moist, dry, stoney, open or shady.

He learns their virtues in medicine, their uses for food, or fodder, or manual arts.

The taste, smell, and colour, shew the virtues.

Stamina (filamenta) 3. Stylum 4. semina, Vascula seminalia, filiquas, baccas.

Foliorum figuram, marginem, habitum, ordinem ;

Radices simplices, ramosas, oblongas, fibratas, 5. bulbosas, 6. tuberosas, 7.

Querit ubi sponte nascantur ;

Hæ in montibus, 8. oriuntur, saxis, 9. muris, 10. aggeribus ;

Illæ in agris, pascuis, campis, sylvis, 11. dumetis ;

Aliæ in paludibus, stagnis, fossis, fontibus, fluviis, 12. locis maritimis, et mari ipso.

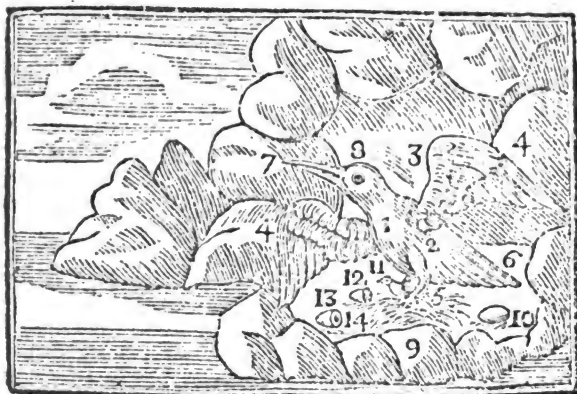
Pro diversitate naturæ, solum amant retilibile, arenosum, glareosum, pingue, humidum, siccum, petrosum, apricum, opacum.

Vires exquirat ad medicinam, usus ad victum, pabulum, artes manuales.

Sapor, odor, color, vires indicant.

XXI.

Living-Creatures: and first, Birds.

*Animalia: & primum, Aves.*

A living Creature liveth,
 perceiveth, moveth itself;
 is born, dieth,
 is nourished,
 and groweth; standeth,
 or sitteth, or lieth,
 or goeth.

A Bird,
 (here the King's Fisher, 1. ma-
 king her Nest in the Sea)
 is cover'd with Feathers, 2.
 flyth with Wings, 3.
 hath two Pinions, 4.
 as many Feet, 5.
 a Tail, 6.
 and a Bill, 7.

The She, 8. layeth Eggs, 10.
 in a Nest, 9. in the Sea, and

Animal vivit,
 sentit, movet se;
 nascitur, moritur,
 nutritur,
 & crescit; stat,
 aut sedet, aut cubat,
 aut graditur.

*Avis, (hic Halcyon, 1.
 in Mari nidulans)*

tegitur Plumis, 2.
 volat Pennis, 3.
 habet duas Alas, 4.
 totidem Pedes, 5.
 Caudam, 6.
 & Rostrum, 7.

Famella, 8. ponit Ova, 10.
 in Nido, 9.

and

and sitting upon them,
hatcheth young ones, 11.

An Egg is covered
with a shell, 12.
under which is
the White, 13.
in this the Yolk, 14.

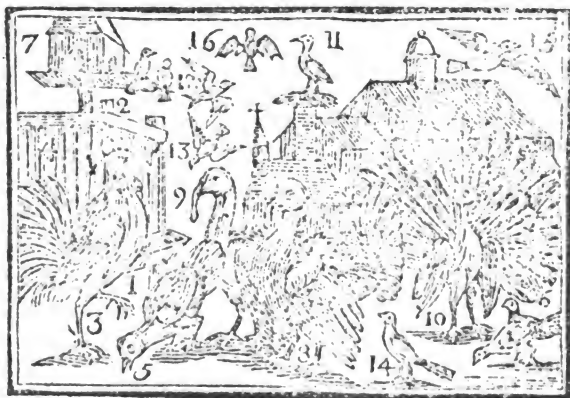
et incubans iis,
excludit Pullos, 11.

Ovum tegitur
testa, 12.
sub qua est
Albumen, 13.
in hoc Vitellus, 14.

Tame Fowls.

XXII.

Aves Domesticae.



The Cock, 1.
(which croweth in the Morn-
ing), hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs, 3.
being gelded, he is called
a Capon, and is crammed
in a Coop, 4.

A Hen, 5.
scrapeth the Dunghill,
and picketh up Corns:
as also the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up in a

Gallus, 1.
(qui cantat mane)
habet Cristam, 2.
& Calcaria, 3.
castratus dicitur
Capon, & faginatur
in Ornithotrophico, 4.

Gallina, 5.
ruspatur finitum.
& colligit grana:
sicut & Columbae, 6.
(quae educantur in Colum-
Pigeon-

Pigeon-house, 7.
and the Turkey-cock, 8.
with his Turkey-hen, 9.

The gay Peacock, 10.
prideth in his Feathers.

The Stork, 11.
buildeth her Nest
on the top of the House.

The Swallow, 12.
the Sparrow, 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.
and the Bat, 16.
(or Flittermouse)
use to flie about Houses.

bario, 7.)
& *Gullopavus*, 8.
cum sua *Meleagride*, 9.
Formosus Pavo, 10.
superbit pennis.

Ciconia, 11.
nidificat
in tecto.

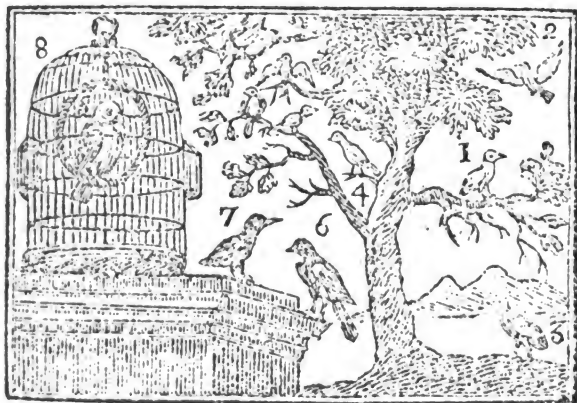
Hirundo, 12.
Passer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& *Vespertilio*, 16.

(*Mus alatus*)
volitant circa Domus.

Singing-Birds.

XXIII.

Oscines.



The Nightingale, 1. *singeti*
the sweetest of all.
The Lark, 2. *singeb*

Luscinia (Philemela) 1.
cantu suavissime omnium.
Silvinda, 2. *cantillat*

C 3

as

as for fith in the Air.

The Quail, 3.

sitting on the ground ;

others on the boughs of trees, 4.

as, the Canary-bird,

the Chaffinch,

the Goldfinch,

the Siskin,

the Linnet,

the little Titmouse,

the Wood-wall,

the Robin-red-breast,

the Hedge-sparrow, &c.

The party-colour'd Parrot, 5

the Black-bird, 6.

the Stare, 7.

with the Mag-pie,

and the Jay, learn

to frame men's words.

A great many are wont
to be shut in Cages, 8.

volitans in Aëre;

Coturnix, 3.

sedens humi ;

Cæteræ, in ramis arborum, 4.

ut, *Lutcola peregrina*,

Fringilla,

Carduelis,

Acanthis,

Linaria,

parvus *Parus*,

Galgulus,

Rubecula,

Curruca, &c.

Discolor Psittacus, 5.

Merula, 6.

Sturnus, 7.

cum *Pica*,

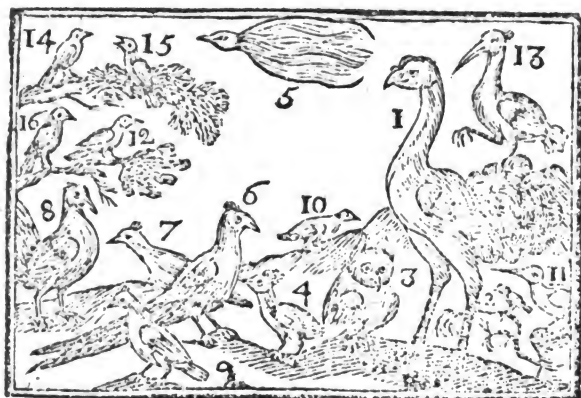
& *Monedula*, discunt

humanas voces formare.

Pleræque solent

includi *Cævis*, 8.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.

*Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.*

The Ostrich, 1.
is the greatest Bird.

The Wren, 2.
is the least.

The Owl, 3.
the most despicable.

The Whoopoo, 4.
the most nasty,
for it eateth dung.

The Bird of Paradise, 5.
is very rare.

The Pheasant, 6.
the Bustard, 7.
the deaf wild Peacock, 8.
the Moor-hen, 9.
the Partridge, 10.
the Woodcock, 11.
and the Thrush, 12.

Struthio, 1.
ales est maximus.

Regulus, 2. (Trochilus)
minimus.

Noctua, 3.
despicatissimus.

Upupa, 4.
sordidissimus,
vescitur enim stercoreibus.

Manucodiata, 5.
rarissimus.

Phasianus, 6.

Tarda (Otis) 7.

surdus Tetrao, 8.

Attagen, 9.

Perdix, 10.

Gallinago (Rusticola) 11.

& Turdus, 12.

are counted Dainties.

Among the rest,
the best are,
the watchful Crane, 13.
the mournful Turtle, 14.
the Cuckow, 15.
the Stock-dove,
the Speight, the Jay,
the Crow, &c. 16.

habentur in deliciis.

Inter reliquas,
potissimæ sunt,
Grus, 13. pervigil.
Turtur, 14. gemens.
Cuculus, 15.
Palumbes,
Picus, Garrulus,
Cornix, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds.

XXV.

Aves Rapaces.



The Eagle, 1.
the King of Birds,
looketh upon the Sun.

The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.
feed upon Carrion.

The Kite, 4. pursueth
Chickens.

Aquila, 1.
Rex Avium,
intuetur Solem.

Vultur, 2.
& Corvus, 3.
pascuntur morticinis,
[cadaveribus.]

Milvus, 4. insectatur
pultos gallinaccos.

*The Falcon, 5.
the Hobbie, 6.
and the Hawk, 7.
catch at little Birds.*

*The Gerfalcon, 8. catcheth
Pigeons, and greater Birds.*

Falco, 5.

Nisus, 6.

& Accipiter, 7.

captant aviculas.

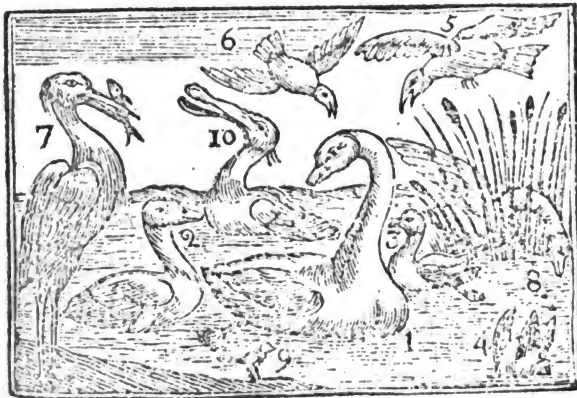
Asur, 8. captat

columbas, & aves majores.

Water-Fowl.

XXVI.

Aves Aquaticæ.



*The white Swan, 1.
the Goose, 2.
and the Duck, 3.
swim up and down.*

*The Cormorant, 4.
diveth.*

*Add to these the Water-hen,
and the Pelican, &c. 10.*

*The Osprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying down-wards,*

Oler, 1. candidus,

Anser, 2.

& Anas, 3.

natant.

Mergus, 4.

se mergit.

Adde his Fulicam,

Pelecanum, &c. 10.

Haliaetus, 5.

& Gavia, 6.

de volantes,

C 5

256

use to catch Fish;
but the Heron, 7.
standing on the Banks.

The Bittern, 8.
putteth his bill into the water,
and belloweth like an ox.

The Water-wagtail, 9.
waggeth the tail.

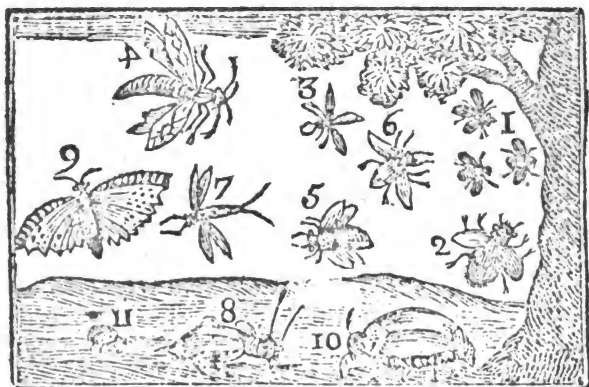
captant Pisces;
sed Ardea, 7.
stans in Ripis.

Butio, 8.
inserit rostrum aquæ,
& mugit ut bos.

Motacilla, 9.
motat caudam.

Flying Vermin.

XXVII.

Insecta volantia.

The Bee, 1. maketh honey,
which the Drone, 2. devourereth.

The Wasp, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.
molest with a sting;
and the Gad-Bee
(or Breeze) 5.
especially Cattle;
but the Fly, 6.

Apis, 1. facit mel,
quod Fucus, 2. depascit.

Vespa, 3.
& Crabro, 4.
infestant aculeo;
& Oestrum
(Afilus) 5.
imprimis Pecus;
autem Musca, 6.

and

and the Gnat, 7. us.

The Cricket, 8. singeth.

The Butterfly, 9. is a
winged Caterpillar.

The Beetle, 10. covereth
her wings with Cases.

The Glow-worm, 11.
shineth by night.

& Culex, 7. nos.

Gryllus, 8. cantillat.

Papilio, 9. est

alata Eruca.

Scarabeus, 10. tegit
alas Vaginis.

Cicindela [Lampyrus] 11.
nitet noctu.

XXVIII.

Four-Footed Beasts: and first, those about the
House.



Quadrupeda: & primum Domestica.

The Dog, 1.
with the Whelp, 2.
is keeper of the House.

The Cat, 3.

Canis, 1.
in Catello, 2.
collos Domus.
Felis (Catus) 3.

*riddeeth the House
of Mice, 4.*

which also a

Mouse-trap, 5. Job.

The Squirrel, 6.

The Ape, 7.

and the Monkey, 8.—

*are kept at home
for delight.*

The Dormouse, 9.

and other greater Mice, 10.

as, the Weasel, the Marten,

and the Ferret,

trouble the House.

purgat domum

à Muribus, 4.

quod etiam

Muscipula, 5. facit.

Sciurus, 6.

Simia, 7.

& Cercopithecus, 8.

habentur domi

delectamento.

Glis, 9.

& ceteri Mures majores, 10.

ut Mustela, Martes,

Ferretus,

infestant domum.

Herd-Cattle.

XXIX.

Pecora.



*The Bull, 1. the Cow, 2.
and the Calf, 3.
are covered with hair.*

*The Ram, the Weather, 4.
the Ewe, 5. and the Lamb, 6.
bear wool.*

*Taurus, 1. Vacca, 2.
& Vitulus, 3.
teguntur pilis.*

*Aries, Vervex, 4.
Ovis, 5. cum Agno, 6.
gestant lanam.*

The

The He-goat, the Gelt-goat, 7.

with the She-goat, 8.

and Kid, 9. have
shag-hair, and beards.

The Hog, the Sow, 10.
and the Pigs, 11.

have bristles,
but not horns;
but also cloven feet
as those others (have).

Hircus, Caper, 7.

cum *Capra*, 8.

& *Hædo*, 9. habent

Villos & aruncos.

Porcus, Scrofa, 10.

cum *Procellis*, 11.

habent *Setas*,

at non *Cornua*;

sed etiam *Ungulas bifurcas*
ut illa.

Labouring-Beasts.

XXX.

Jumenta.



The Ass, 1.
and the Mule, 2.
carry burthens.

The Horse, 3.
(which a Mane, 4. graceth)
carrieth us.

The Camel, 5.
carrieth the Merchant
with his Ware.

Afinus, 1.
& *Mulus*, 2.
gestant *Onera*.

Equus, 3.
(quem *Juba*, 4. ornat)
gestat nos ipsos.

Camelus, 5.
gestat *Mercatorem*
cum *mercibus suis*.

The

*The Elephant, 6.
draweth his meat to him
with his Trunk, 7.*

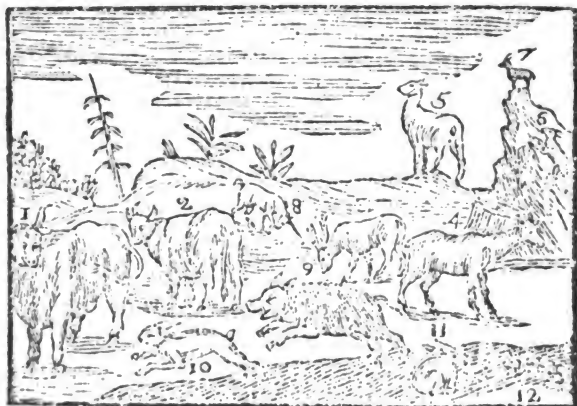
*He hath two Teeth, 8.
standing out,
and is able to carry
full thirty men.*

*Elephas, (Barrus) 6.
atrahit pabulum
Proboscide, 7.
Habet duos Dentes, 8.
prominentes,
& potest portare
etiam triginta viros.*

Wild-Cattle.

XXIX.

Feræ Pecudes.



*The Buff, 1.
and the Buffal, 2.
are wild Bulls.*

*The Elke, 3
being bigger than an Horse
(a best buck is impenetrable)
hath knaggy Horns;
as also the Hart, 4.*

*but the Roe, 5.
and the Hind-calf, almost none.*

*The Stone-buck, 6.
hug great ones;*

*The Wild-goat, 7.
hath very little ones,
by which she hangeith
herself on a Rock.*

*Ons, 1.
& Bu'als, 2.
sunt feri Boves.*

*Alces, 3.
major Equo (cujus tergus est
impenetrabilis)
habet ramosa cornua;
ut & Cervus, 4.*

*Sed Caprea, 5.
cum Hirculo, ferè nulla.*

*Capricornus, 6.
prægrandia;*

*Rupicapra, 7.
minuta,
quibus suspendit
se ad rupem.*

The

The Unicorn, 8.

*hath but one,
but that a precious one.*

The Boar, 9.

assaileth one with his tusks.

The Hare, 10. is fearful.

The Cony, 11.

diggeth the Earth ;

As also the Mole, 12.

which maketh hillocks.

Monoceros, 8.

*habet unum,
sed pretiosum.*

Aper, 9.

grassatur dentibus.

Lepus, 10. pavet.

Cuniculus, 11.

perfolit terram ;

Ut & Talpa, 12.

quæ facit grumos.

Wild Beasts.

XXXII.

Feræ Bestiæ.



Wild Beasts

*have sharp paws, and
teeth, and are flesh-eaters.*

As the Lion, 1.

*the King of four-footed Beasts,
having a mane ;
with the Lionsess.*

The spotted Panther, 2.

Bestiæ

*habent acutos ungues, &
dentes, suntque carnivoræ.*

Ut Leo, 1.

*Rex quadrupedum,
jubatus ;
cum Leônâ.*

*Maculosus Pardo (Pan-
thera) 2.*

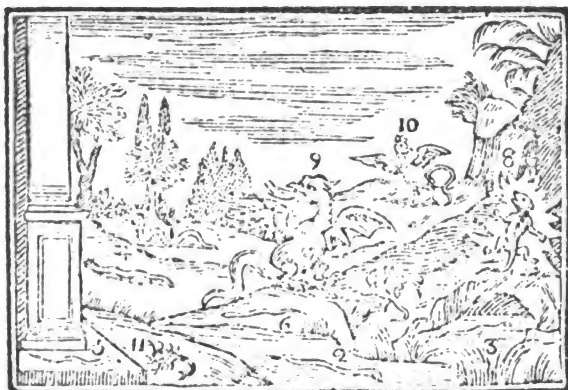
The

The Tyger, 3.
the cruellest of all.
The Shaggy Bear, 4.
The ravenous Wolf, 5.
The quick-fighted Ounce, 6.
The tailed Fox, 7.
the craftiest of all.
The Hedge-hog, 8.
is prickly.
The Badger, 9.
delighteth in holes.

Tygris, 3.
immanissima omnium.
Villosus Ursus, 4.
Rapax Lupus, 5.
Lynx, 6. visu pollens.
Caudata Vulpes, 7.
astutissima omnium.
Erinaceus, 8.
est aculeatus.
Melis, 9.
gaudet latebris.

XXXIII.

Serpents and Creeping Things.



Serpentes & Reptilia.

Snakes creep
by winding themselves;
The Adder, 1.
in the wood;
The Water-snake, 2.
in the water;
The Viper, 3.
amongst great stones:

Angues repunt
sinuando se;
Coluber, 1.
in Sylva;
Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ;
Vipera, 3.
in saxis;

The

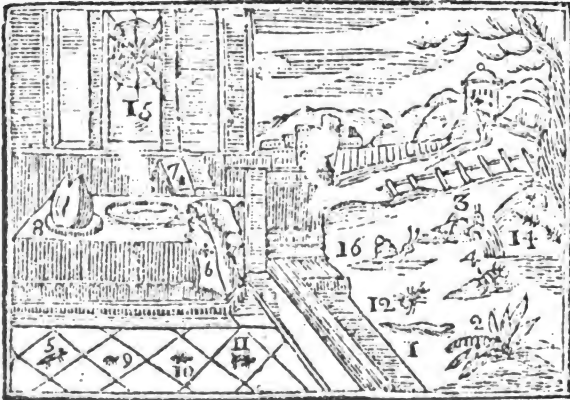
The Asp, 4. *in the fields.*
 The Boa (or Mild Snake) 5.
in Houses.
 The Slow-worm, 6.
is blind.
 The Lizard, 7.
 and the Salamander, 8.
(that liveth long in fire) have
feet.

The Dragon, 9.
 a winged Serpent,
killeth with his Breath.
 The Basilisk, 10.
with his Eyes ;
 And the Scorpion, 11.
with his poisonous tail.

Aspis, 4. *in campis.*
Boa, 5.
in Domibus.
Cæcilia, 6.
est cæca:
Lacerta, 7.
Salamandra, 8
(in igne vivax,) habent pede-

Draco, 9.
Serpens alatus,
necat halitu.
Basiliscus, 10.
Oculis ;
Scorpio, 11.
venenatâ caudâ.

Crawling-Vermin. XXXIV. *Insecta repentia.*



Worms gnaw things.

| Vermes rodunt res.

The

The Earth-worm, 1.
the Earth.

The Caterpillar, 2.
the Plant.

The Grass-hopper, 3.
the Fruits.

The Mite, 4. the Corn.

The Timber-worm, 5.
Wood.

The Moth, 6. a garment.

The Book-worm, 7.

a Book.

Maggots, 8.

Flesh and Cheese.

Hand-worms, the Hair.

The skipping Flea, 9.

the Louse, 10.

and the sinking

Wall-louse, (Bug) 11. bite us.

The Tick, 12.

is a Blood-sucker.

The Silk-worm, 13.

maketh silk.

The Pismire, 14.

is painful.

The Spider, 15.

weaveth a Cobweb,

nets for flies.

The Snail, 16.

carrieth about her Snail-horn.

Lumbricus, 1.

Terram.

Eruca, 2.

Plantam.

Cicada, 3.

Fruges.

Curculio, 4. Frumenta.

Tercio (coffis) 5.

Ligna.

Tinea, 6. vestem.

Blatta, 7.

Librum.

Termites, 8.

Carnem & Caseum.

Acari, Capillum.

Saltans Pulx, 9.

Pesiculus, 10.

foetens Cimex, 11.

mordent nos.

Ricinus, 12.

sanguisugus est.

Bombyx, 13.

facit sericum.

Formica, 14.

est laboriosa.

Aranea, 15.

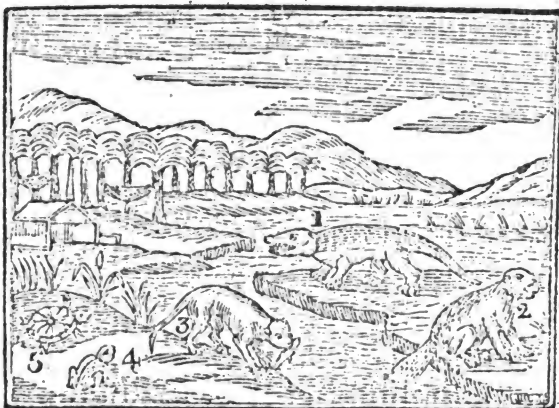
textit Araneum,

retia muscis.

Cochlea, 16.

circumfert Testam.

Creatures that live as well by Water as by
Land.



Amphibia.

*Creatures that live
by land and by water, are,
The Crocodile, 1.
a cruel and preying Beast of
the River Nilus ;*

*The Castor or Beaver, 2.
having Feet like a Goose,
and a scaly tail to swim.*

*The Otter, 3.
the croaking Frog, 4.
with the Toad.*

*The Tortoise, 5.
covered above and beneath
with shells,
as with a Target.*

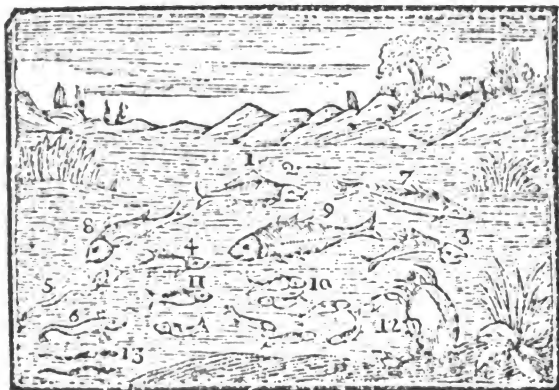
*Viventia
in terra & aquâ, sunt,
Crocodilus, 1.
immanis & prædatrix bestia
Nili fluminis ;*

*Castor (Fiber) 2.
habens pedes anserinos,
& squameam Caudam
ad natandum.*

*Lutra, 3.
& coaxans Rana, 4.
cum Bufone.*

*Testudo, 5.
operta & infra
testis,
ceu scuto.*

River Fish and Pond Fish.

*Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.*

A Fish hath Fins, 1.
with which it swimmeth,
and Gills, 2.
by which it taketh breath;
and Prickles
instead of bones: *hyspides*,
the Male hath a Milt,
and the Female a Roe.

Some have Scales,
as the Carp, 3.
and the Luce or Pike, 4.

Some are sleek,
as the Eel, 5.
and the Lamprey, 6.

The Sturgeon, 7.
having a sharp snout, groweth
beyond the Length of a Man.

The Sheath-fish, 8.

Piscis habet Pinna, 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias, 2.*
quibus respirat;
& *Spinas*
loco ossium: præterea,
Mas Lachis,
Formina Ova.

Quidam habent Squamas,
ut *Carpio, 3.*

Luceus (Lupus) 4.

Alii sunt glabri,

ut, *Anguilla, 5.*

Muscula, 6.

Acipenser (Sturio) 7.

mucronatus, crescit
ultra longitudinem viri.

Silurus, 8.

having

*having wide Cheeks,
is bigger than he :*

*But the greatest,
is the Hulton, 9.*

Minnows, 10.

*swimming by shoals,
are the least.*

*Others of this sort are,
the Perch, the Biey,
the Barbel,
the Esh, the Trout,
the Gudgeon, and Tench, 11.*

*The Crab-fish, 12.
is covered with a shell, and
it hath Claws, and crawleth
forwards and backwards.*

*The Horse-leech, 13.
sucketh blood.*

*bucculentus,
major illo est :*

*Sed maximus
Antaseus (Huso,) 9.*

Apue, 10.

*satantes gregatim,
sunt minutissimi.*

*Alii hujus generis sunt,
Perca, Alburnus,
Mullus. (Barbus)
Thymallus, Trutta,
Gobius, Tinca, 11.*

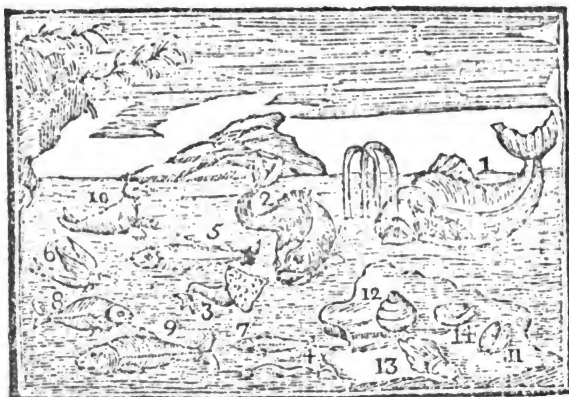
Cancer, 12.

*tegitur crusta,
habetque chelas, & graditur
porro & retrò.*

*Hirudo, 13.
fugit sanguinem.*

XXXVII.

Sea-fish, and Shell-fish. Marini pisces & Conchæ.



*The Whale, 1. is the
greatest of the Sea-fish,*

*Balæna (Cetus) 1. max-
imus Piscium marinorum.*

The

*The Dolphin; 2.
the swiftest.*

*The Skate 3.
the most monstrous.*

*Others are the Lamprey, 4.
the Salmon, or the Lax, 5.*

There are also fish that fly, 6.

*Add Herrings, 7.
which are brought pickled,
and Place, 8. and Cods, 9.
which are brought dry;
and the Sea-monsters,
the Seal, 10.*

*and the Sea-horse, &c.
Shell-fish, 11. have Shells.*

*The Oyler, 12.
affordeth sweet meat.*

*The Purple-fish, 13.
purple;
The Naker, Pearls, 14.*

*Delphinus, 2.
velocissimus.*

*Raia, 3.
monstrosissimus.*

*Alii sunt Murænula, 4.
Salmo (Esox) 5.*

*Dantur etiam volatiles, 6.
Adde Haleces, 7.
qui falsi.*

*& Passeres, 8. cum Asellis, 9.
qui adferuntur arefacti;
& monstra marina,
Phœcam, 10.*

*Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha, 11. habet testas.
Ostrea, 12.*

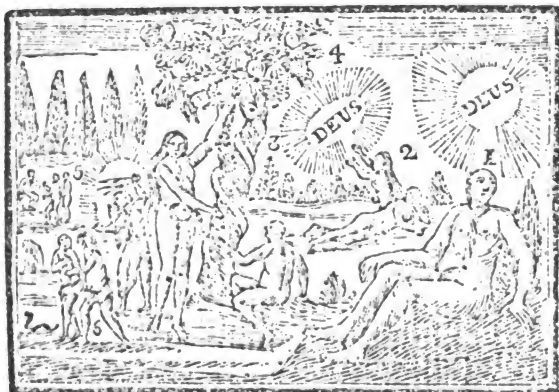
dat lapidam carnem.

*Murex, 13.
purpuram;
Alia (Ostreæ) 14. Margaritæ.*

Man.

XXXVIII.

Homo.



Adam, 1. the first Man,

Adamus, 1. primus Homo,
was

was made by God after his
own Image the sixth day of
the Creation of a Lump of
Earth.

And Eve, 2.
the first Woman,
was made of the Rib of the Man.

These, being tempted
by the Devil under the shape
of a Serpent, 3.
when they had eaten of the
fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4.
were condemned, 5.
to misery and death,
with all their posterity,
and cast out of Paradise, 6.

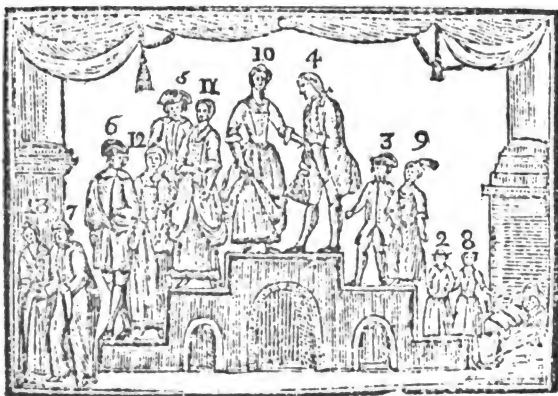
formatus est à Deo
ad Imaginem suam
sextâ die Creationis,
è Gleba Terræ.

Et Eva, 2.
prima Mulier,
formata est è Costâ Viri.

Hi, seducti
à Diabolo sub specie
Serpentis, 3.
cum comederent
de fructu vetitæ Arboris, 4.
damnati sunt, 5.
ad miseriam & mortem,
cum omni posteritate sua,
& ejecti e Paradiso, 6.

XXXIX.

The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man is first an Infant, 1. | Homo est primum Infans, 1.
then

then a Boy, 2.
 then a Youth, 3:
 then a Young-man, 4.
 then a Man, 5.
 after that, an Elderly-man, 6.
 and, at last, a decrepid Old
 Man, 7.

So also in the other Sex,
 there are, a Girl, 8.
 A Damsel, 9. A Maid, 10.
 A Woman, 11.
 An Elderly Woman, 12.
 and a decrepid Old Wo-
 man, 13.

deinde Puer, 2:
 tum Adolescens, 3.
 inde Juvenis, 4.
 postea Vir, 5.
 dehinc Senex, 6.
 tandem Silicernium, 7.

Sic etiam in altero Sexu,
 sunt, Pupa, 8.
 Puella, 9. Virgo, 10.
 Mulier, 11.
 Vetula, 12.
 Anus decrepita, 13.

XL.

The outward Parts of a Man.



Membra Hominis Externa.

The Head, 1. is above,
 the Feet, 20. below,

Caput, 1. est supra,
 infra Pedes, 20.

The

The fore part of the Neck
(which ends at
the Arm-holes, 2.)
is the Throat, 3.
the hinder part, the Crag, 4.

The Breast, F is before;
the back, 6. behind;
Women have in it
two Dugs, 7.
with Nipples.

Under the Breast
is the Belly, 9.
in the middle of it,
the Navel, 10.
underneath the Groin, 11.
and the privities.

The Shoulder-blades, 12.
are behind the back,
on which the Shoulders de-
pend, 13.
on these the Arms, 14.
with the Elbow, 15. and then
on either side the Hands,
the right, 8. and the left, 16.

The Loins, 17.
are next the Shoulders,
with the Hips, 18.
and in the Breech,
the Buttocks, 19.

These make the Foot;
the Thigh, 21. then the Leg, 23.
(the Knee being betwixt
them, 22.)

in which is the Calf, 24.
with the Shin, 25.
then the Ancles, 26.
the Heel, 27.
and the Sole, 28.

in the very end,
the great Toe, 29.
with four (other) Toes.

Anterior pars Colli
(quod definit
in Axillas, 2.)
est Jugulum, 3.
posterior Cervix, 4.

Pectus, 5. est ante,
Dorsum, 6. retro;
Fœminis sunt in illo
binæ Mammæ, 7.
cum papillis.

Sub pectore
est Venter, 9.
in ejus medio,
Umbilicus, 10.
subtus Inguen, 11.
& pudenda.

Scapulæ, 12.
sunt a tergo,
â quibus pendent hume-
ri, 13.
ab his Brachia, 14.
cum Cubito, 15. inde,
ad utrumque Latus, Manus,
Dextera 8. & Sinistra, 16.

Lumbi, 17.
excipiunt Humeros,
cum Coxis, 18.
& in Podice, (culo)
Nates, 19.

Absolvunt Pedem;
Femur, 20. tum Crus, 23
(Genu, 22. intermedio)

in quo Sura, 24.
cum Tibiâ, 25.
abhinc Tali, 26.
Calx (Calcaneum) 27.
& Solum, 28.

in extremo
Hallux, 29.
cum quatuor Digitis.

XLI.

The Head and the Hand. *Caput & Manus.*

In the Head are
the Hair, 1.

(which is combed
with a Comb, 2.)

two Ears, 3.

the Temples, 4.

and the Face, 5.

In the Face are
the Fore-head, 6.

both the Eyes, 7.

the Nose, 8.

(with two Nostrils)

the Mouth, 9.

the Cheeks, 10.

and the Chin, 13.

The Mouth is fenced
with a Mustachio, 11.

and Lips, 12.

In Capite sunt

Capillus, 1.

(qui pectitur

Pectine, 2.)

Aures, 3. binæ,

& *Tempora*, 4.

Facies, 5.

In facie sunt

Frons, 6.

Oculus, 7. uterque,

Nasus, 8.

(cum duabus *Naribus*)

Os, 9.

Genæ (*Malæ*) 10.

& *Mentum*, 13.

Os septium est

Mustace, 11.

& *Labiis*, 12.

a Tongue

a Tongue and Palate,
and Teeth, 16.
in the Cheek-bone.

A Man's Chin
is covered with a Beard, 14.
and the Eye
(in which is the White
and the Apple)
with Eye-lids,
and an Eye-brow, 15.

The Hand being closed,
is a Fist, 17.
being open is a palm, 18.
in the midst is the hollow, 19.
of the Hand;
the extremity is the
Thumb, 20.

with four Fingers,
the Fore-finger, 21.
the Middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23
and the Little-finger, 24.

In every one are
three joints, a. b. c.
and as many knuckles, d. e. f.
with a nail, 25.

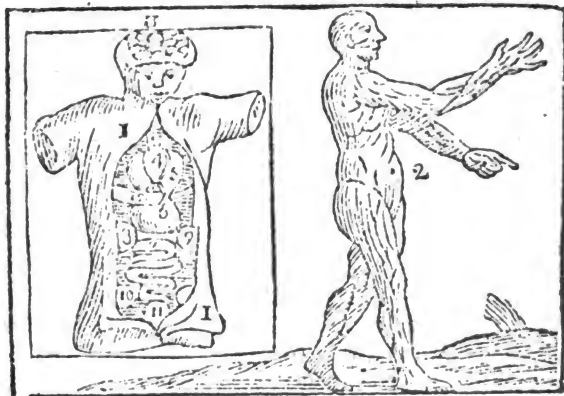
Lingua cum Palato
Dentibus, 16.
in Maxilla.

Mentum virile
tegitur Barba, 14.
Oculus vero,
(in quo Albugo
& Pupilla)
palpebris,
& supercilio, 15.

Manus contracta,
Pugnus, 17. est,
aperta Palma, 18.
in medio Vola, 19.

extremitas,
Pollex, 20.
cum quatuor Digitis,
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.
Annulari, 23.
& Auriculari, 24.

In quolibet sunt
articuli tres, a. b. c.
& totidem Condyli, d. e. f.
cum Ungue, 25.

The Flesh and Bowels. XLII. *Caro & Viscera.*

*In the Body are the Skin
with the Membranes,
the Flesh with the Muscles,
the Chanele,
the Gristles,
the Bones and the Bowels.*

*The Skin, 1. being pull'd
off, the Flesh, 2. appeareth,
not in a continued lump,
but being distributed,
as it were in suft puddings,
which they call Muscles,
whereof there are reckoned
four hundred and five,
being the Chanele of the Spi-
rite, to move the Members.*

*The Bowels are the inward
Members:*

*As in the Head, 1b. Brains, 3.
being compassed about with a
Skull, and*

*In Corpore sunt Cutis
cum Membranis,
Caro cum Musculis,
Canales,
Cartilagines,
Ossa & Viscera.*

*Cute, 1. detraclâ,
Caro, 2. apparet,
non continuâ massâ,
sed distributâ,
tanquam in farcimina,
ques vocant Musculos,
quorum numerantur
quadringenti quinque,
canales Spirituum,
ad movendum Membra.*

*Viscera sunt Membra in-
terna:*

*Ut in Capite, Cerebrum, 3.
circumdatum Cranio, &*

the Skin which covereth the Skull.

In the Breast, the Heart, 4. covered with a thin Skin about it, and the Lungs, 5. breathing to and fro.

In the Belly, the Stomach, 6. and the Guts, 7. covered with a Caul. The Liver, 8. and in the left side opposite to it, the Milt, 9. the two Kidneys, 10. and the Bladder, 11.

The Breast is divided from the Belly by a thick Membrane, which is called the Mid-riff, 12.

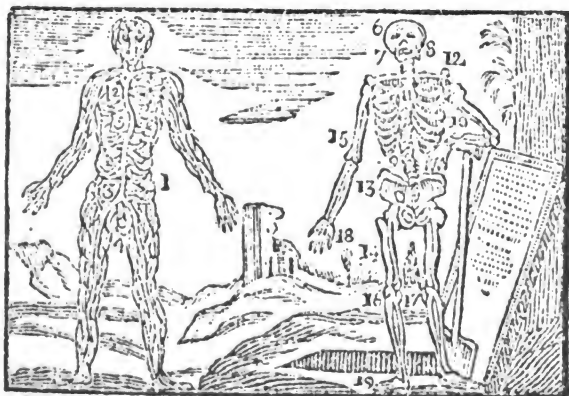
Pericranio.

In Pectore, Cor, 4. obvolutum Pericardio, & Pulmo, 5. respirans.

In Ventre, Ventriculus, 6. & Intestina, 7. obducta Omento. Jecur (Hepar) 8. & à sinistro oppositus ei Lien, 9. duo Renes, 10. cum Vesica, 11.

Pectus dividitur à Ventre crassâ Membranâ, quæ vocatur Diaphragma, 12.

The Channels and Bones. XLIII. *Canales & Offa.*



The Channels of the Body are Canales Corporis sunt.

The Arteries carrying Blood from the Heart;

The Veins returning the Blood to the Heart;

The Nerves carrying Sense and Motion throughout the Body from the Brain.

You shall find these three, 1. every where joined together.

Besides, from the Mouth into the Stomach is the Gullet, 2,

the way of the meat and drink, and by it to the Lights, the Wexand, 5.

for breathing;

from the Stomach to the Arse is a great Gut, 3.

to purge out the Ordure;

from the Liver to the Bladder, the Ureter, 4.

for making water.

The Bones are in the Head, the Skull, 6.

the two Cheek-bones, 7.

with thirty two Teeth, 8.

Then the Back-bone, 9.

the Pillar of the Body, consisting of thirty four turning Joints, that the Body may bend itself.

The Ribs, 10.

whereof there are twenty four.

The Breast-bone, 11.

the two Shoulder-blades, 12.

the Buttock-bone, 13.

the bigger Bone in the Arm, 15.

and the lesser Bone in the Arm.

Arteriæ, deferentes sanguinem à Corde;

Venæ sanguinem cordi refundentes;

Nervi, deferentes Sensum et Motum, per Corpus a Cerebro.

Invenies hæc tria, 1. ubique sociata.

Porro, ab Ore in Ventriculum

Gula, 2.

via cibi ac potus;

& juxta hanc, ad Pulmonem, Guttur, 5.

pro respiratione;

a ventriculo ad Anum

Colon, 3.

ad excernendum Stercus;

ab Hepate ad Vesicam,

Ureter, 4.

reddendæ urinæ.

Ossa sunt

in Capite, Calvaria, 6.

duæ Maxillæ, 7.

cum XXXII. Dentibus, 8.

Tum Spina dorsæ, 9.

columna Corporis, constans ex XXXIV.

Vertebriis, ut Corpus queat flectere se.

Costæ, 10.

quarum viginti quatuor.

Os peioris, 11.

duæ Scapulæ, 12.

Os sessibuli, 13.

Lacerti, 15.

& Ulnæ.

The Thigh-bone, 14.
the foremost, 16.
and the hindmost Bone,
in the Leg, 17.

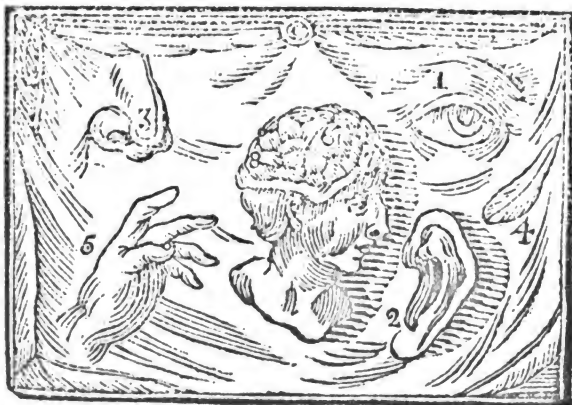
The Bones of the Hand, 18.
are thirty four,
and of the foot, 19. thirty.

The Marrow is in the Bones.

Tibia, 14.
Fibula, 16. anterior,
& posterior, 17.

Ossa Manûs, 18.
sunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
Medulla est in Ossibus.

The outward and XLIV. *Sensus externi* &
inward Senses. *interni.*



There are five outward
Senses;

The Eye, 1. seeth Colours,
what is white or black,
green or blue,
red or yellow.

The Ear, 2. heareth Sounds,
both natural,
Voices and Words;
and artificial,

Sunt quinque externi
Sensus;

Oculus, 1. videt Colores,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, fit.

Auris, 2. audit Sonos,
tum naturales,
Voces et Verba;
tum artificiales,

Musical Tunes.

*The Nose, 3. scenteth
smells and stinks.*

*The Tongue, 4. with the
roof of the Mouth tastes Sa-
vours, what is sweet or bit-
ter, keen or biting, sour or
harsh.*

*The Hand, 5. by touching
discerneth the quantity and
quality of things ;
the hot and cold,
the moist and dry,
the hard and soft,
the smooth and rough,
the heavy and light.*

The inward Senses are three.

*The Common Sense, 7.
under the forepart of the head,
apprehendeth
things taken
from the outward Senses.*

*The Phantasie, 6.
under the crown of the head,
judgeth of these things,
thinketh and dreameth*

*The Memory, 8.
under the hinder part of the
head, layeth up every thing
and fetcheth them out :
it loseth some,
and this is forgetfulness.*

*Sleep,
is the rest of the Senses.*

Tonos Musicos.

*Nasus, 3. olfactus
odores & foetores.*

*Lingua, 4. cum Palato
gustat Saporis,
quid dulce aut amarum, acre
aut acidum, acerbum et
austerum.*

*Manus, 5. tangendo
dignoscit quantitatem
& qualitatem rerum ;
calidum & frigidum,
humidum et siccum,
durum & molle,
laeve & asperum,
grave & leve*

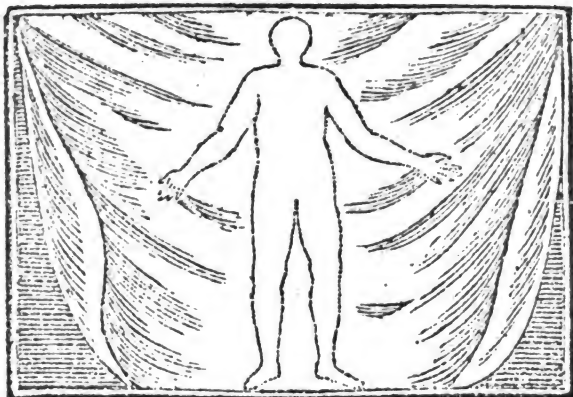
Sensus interni sunt tres.

*Sensus Communis, 7.
sub sincipite,
apprehendit
res perceptas
a Sensibus externis,*

*Phantasia, 6.
sub vertice,
dijudicat res istas,
cogitat, somniat.*

*Memoria, 8.
sub occipitio,
recondit singula
& depromit :
deperdit quædam,
& hoc est obliuio.*

*Semnus,
est requies Sensusum.*

The Soul of Man. XLV. *Anima Hominis.*

*The Soul is the Life
of the Body, one in the whole.
Only Vegetative in Plants;*

*Withal Sensitive in Ani-
mals;
And also Rational in
Men.*

*This consisteth in three
things;*

*In the Understanding,
whereby it judgeth,
and understandeth,
a thing good and evil,
or true, or apparent.*

*In the Will,
whereby it chooseth,
and desireth,
or rejecteth,
or misliketh a thing known.*

*In the Mind,
whereby it pursueth*

*Anima est vita
corporis, una in tota.
Tantum Vegetativa in
Plantis;
Simul Sensitiva in Ani-
malibus;
Etiam Rationalis in
Homine.*

Hæc consistet in tribus :

*In Mente (Intellectu)
quâ cognoscit,
& intelligit,
bonum ac malum,
vel verum, vel apparen.*

*In Voluntate,
quâ eligit,
& concupiscit,
aut rejicit,
& averfatur cognitum.*

*In Animo,
quo prosequitur*

*the Good chosen,
or avoideth the Evil rejected.*

*Hence is Hope and Fear
in the desire,
and dislike :*

*Hence is Love and Joy,
in the Fruition :*

*But Anger and Grief,
in suffering.*

*The true Judgement of a thing
is Knowledge ;
the false, is Error,
Opinion and Suspicion.*

*Bonum electum,
vel fugit Malum rejectum,*

*Hinc Spes & Timor,
in cupidine,
& aversatione :*

*Hinc Amor & Gaudium,
in fruitione :*

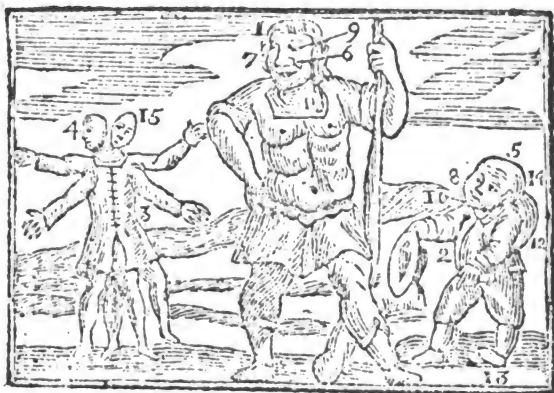
*Sed Ira ac Dolor,
in passione.*

*Vera cognitio rei,
est Scientia ;
falsa, Error,
Opinio, Suspicio.*

XLVI.

*Deformed and Mon-
strous People.*

*Deformes &
Monstrosi.*



*Monstrous
and deformed People are
those which differ in the Body
from the ordinary shape,*

*Monstrosi
& deformes sunt
abeuntes corpore
à communi formâ,*

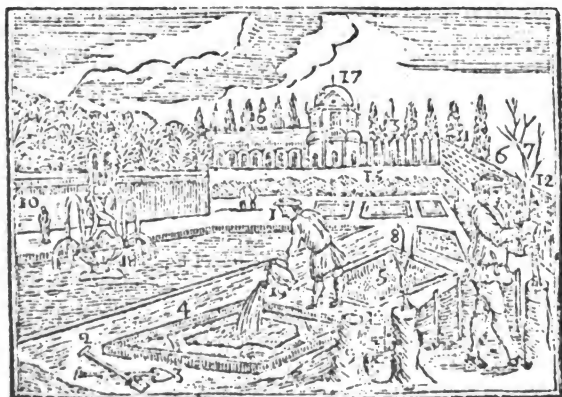
as are the huge Giant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two Bodies, 3.
One with two Heads, 4.
and such-like Monsters.

Amongst these are reckoned,
The jolt-headed, 5.
The great-nosed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The blub-checked, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.
The wry-necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The crump-backed, 12.
The crump-footed, 13.
The steeple-crowned, 15.
add to these
The bald-pated, 14.

ut sunt, immanis Gigas, 1.
nanus (Pumilio) 2.
Bicorper, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus monstra.
His accensetur,
Capito, 5.
Naso, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obstipus, 10.
Strumofus, 11.
Gibbosus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvastrum, 14.

XLVII.

The Dressing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*



We have seen Man :
Now let us go on to Man's

Vidimus hominem :
Jam pergamus

D 6

Living,

Living, and to Handy-craft Trades, which tend to it.

The first and most ancient sustenance, were the Fruits of the Earth.

Hereupon the first labour of Adam, was the dressing of a garden.

The Gardener, 1. diggeth in a Garden-plot, with a Spade, 2. or Mattock, 3. and maketh Beds, 4. and places wherein to plant Trees, 5.

on which he setteth Seeds and Plants. •

The Tree Gardener, 6. planteth trees, 7. in an Orchard, and grafteth Cyons, 8. in Stocks, 9.

He fenceth his Garden, either by care, with a mound, 10. or a stone-wall, 11. or a rail, 12. or pales, 13. or a hedge, 14. made of hedge-stakes, and bindings;

Or by Nature, with Brambles and Briars, 15.

It is beautified with Walks, 16. and Galleries, 17.

It is watered with Fountains, 18. and a Watering-pot, 19.

ad Viſtum hominis, & ad Artes Mechanicas, quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquiſſimus Viſtus, erant Fruges Terræ.

Hinc primus Labor Adami, Horti cultura.

Hortulanus (Olitor) 1. fodit in Viridario, Ligone, 2. aut Bipalio, 3. facitque Pulvinos, 4. ac Plantaria; 5.

quibus inferit Semina & Plantas.

Arborator, 6. plantat Arbores, 7. in Pomario, inferitque Surculos, 8. Viſiradicibus, 9.

Sepit hortum vel cura, Muro, 10.

aut Macerie, 11. aut Vacerra, 12. aut Plancis, 13.

aut Scpe, 14. flexâ è ſudibus & vitilibus;

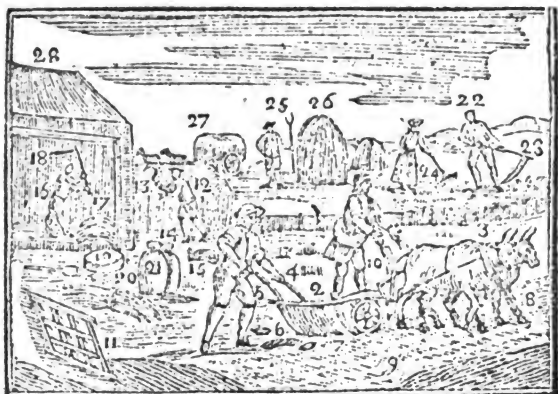
Vel Natura, Dumis & Nepribus, 15.

Ornatur Ambulacris, 16. & Pergulis, 17.

Rigatur, Fontanis, 18.

& Harpagio, 19.

Husbandry.



*The Plow-man, 1.
yoketh Oxen, 3.
to a Plough, 2.
and holding the Plow-stilt, 4.
in his left hand,
and the Plow-staff, 5.
in his right hand,
with which he removeth
Clods, 6.
he cutteth the Land
(which was manured afore
with Dung, 8.)
with a Share, 7.
and a Coulter,
and maketh Furrows, 9.*

*Then he soweth
the Seed, 10.
and harroweth it in
with a Harrow, 11.*

*The Reaper, 12.
sheareth the ripe Corn
with a Sickle, 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.*

*Arator, 1.
jungit Boves, 3.
Aratro, 2.
& tenens Stivam, 4.
lævâ,
Rallum, 5.
dextrâ,
quâ amovet
Glebas, 9.
scindit terram
(stercoratam ante
Fimo, 8.)
Vomere, 7.
et Dentali,
facitque Sulcos, 9.
Tum seminat
Semen, 10.
& inoccât
Occâ, 11.*

*Messor, 12.
metit fruges maturas
Falce messoria, 13.
colligit Manipulos, 14.*

and bindeth the Sheaves, 15.

The Thresher, 16.

thresheth Corn

on the Barn-floor, 17.

with a Flail, 18.

recesseth it in a winnowing basket, 19.

and so when the Chaff,

and the Straw, 20.

are separated from it,

he putteth it into Sacks, 21.

The Mower, 22.

maketh Hay in a Meadow,

cutting down Grass

with a Scythe, 23.

and raketh it together

with a Rake, 24.

and maketh up Cocks, 26.

with a fork, 25. and

carrieth it on Carriages, 27.

into the Hay-barn, 28.

& colligat Mergetes, 15.

Tritor, 16.

triturat frumentum

in Area Horrei, 17.

Flagello (tribula) 18.

jaciat ventilabro, 19.

atque ita Paleâ

& Stramine, 20.

separatâ,

congerit in Saccos, 21.

Fanifeca, 22.

facit Fœnum in Prato,

defecans Gramen

Falce fœnaria, 23.

corraditque

Rastro, 24.

componit Accuvos, 26.

Furca, 25. &

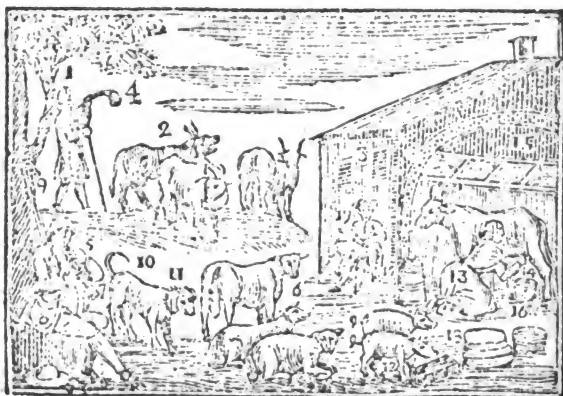
convehit Vchibus, 27.

in Fœnile, 28.

Graſing.

XLIX.

Pecuaria.



Tillage

Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattle,
was in old time the care of
Kings and Noble-men;
at this Day only of the meanest
sort of People.

The Neat-herd, 1.
calleteth out the Herds, 2.
out of the Beast-houses, 3.
with a Horn, 4.
and driveth them to feed.

The Shepherd, 5.
feedeth his Flock, 6.
being furnished with a Pipe 7.
and a Scrip, 8.
and a Sheep-hook, 9.
having with him a great
Dog, 10.
fenced with a Collar, 11.
against the wolves.

Swine, 12.
are fed out of a Swine Trough

The Farmer's Wife, 13.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow, 14.
at the Cratch, 15.
over a Milk-pail, 16.
and maketh Butter
of Cream
in a Churn, 17.
and Cheeses, 18.
of Curds.

The Wool, 19.
is shorn from Sheep,
whereof several Garments
are made.

Cultus Agrorum
& *res pecuaria*,
antiquissimis temporibus,
erat cura Regum, Heroum;
hodie tantum infima
Plebis.

Bubulcus, 1.
evocat *Armenta*, 2.
è *Bovilibus*, 3.
Buccina (Cornu) 4.
& ducit pastum.

Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit *Gregem*, 6.
instructus *Fistula*, 7.
& *Pera*, 8.
ut & *Pedo*, 9.
habens secum *Molossus*, 10.

munitum Millo, 11.
contra Lupos.

Sues, 12.
saginantur ex aqualiculo *hæra*.

Villica, 13.
mulget *Ubera*
vaccæ, 14.
ad *Præsepe*, 15.
super *multra*, 16.
et facit *Butyrum*
è *flore lactis*,
in *Vase butyraceo*, 17.
et *Caseos*, 18.
è *Coagulo*.

Lana, 19.
detondetur *Ovibus*,
ex quâ varix *Vestes*
conficiuntur.

The Making of Honey.

Mellificium.



*The Bees send out
a swarm, 1. and set over it
a Leader, 2.*

*That swarm
being ready to fly away,
is recalled by the Tinkling
of a brazen Vessel, 3.
and is put up
into a new Hive, 4.*

*They make little Cells
with six corners, 5.
and fill them with Honey-dew,
and make Combs, 6.
out of which the Honey
runneth, 7.*

*The Partitions being
melted with fire,
turn into Wax, 8.*

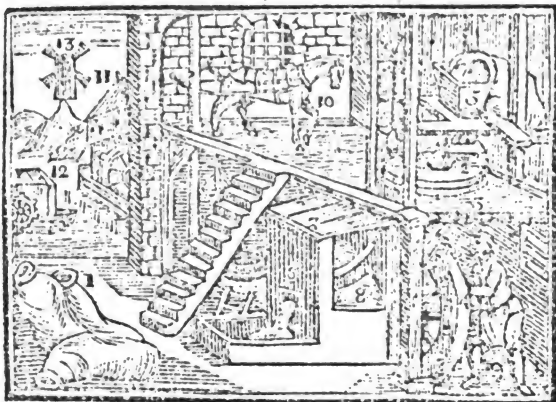
*Apes emittunt
Examem, 1. adduntque illi
Ducem (Regem) 2.*

*Examem illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vasis ænei, 3.
& includitur
novo Alveari, 4.*

*Struunt Cellulas
sexangulares, 5.
et complent eas Melligine,
& faciunt Favos, 6.
è quibus Mel
effluit, 7.*

*Crates
liquati igne
abeunt in Ceram, 8.*

Grinding

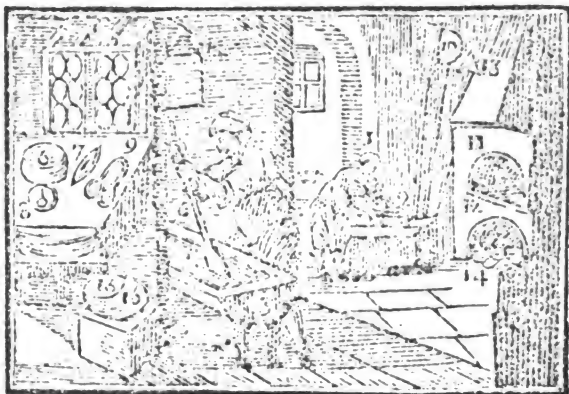


In a Mill, 1.
 a stone, 2. runneth
 upon a stone, 3.
 A Wheel, 4.
 turning them about,
 and grindeth Corn poured in by
 a Hopper, 5.
 and parteth the Bran, 6.
 falling into the Trough, 7.
 from the Meal slipping through
 a Bolter, 8.

Such a Mill was first
 a Hand-mill, 9.
 then a Horse-mill, 10.
 then a Water-mill, 11.
 and a Ship-mill, 12.
 and at last, a Wind-mill, 13.

In Mola,
 Lapis 2. currit
 super lapidem, 3.
 Rota, 4.
 circumagente,
 et conterit grana infusa
 per Infundibulum, 5.
 separatque Furfurem, 6.
 decidentem in Cistam, 7.
 à Farina (Polline)
 elabente per Excussorium, 8.

Talis Mola primum fuit
 Manuaria, 9.
 deinde Jumentaria, 10.
 tum Aquatica, 11.
 & Navalis, 12.
 tandem, Alata (pneumati-
 ca) 13.



*The Baker, 1.
sifteth the Meal
in a Rindge, 2.
and putteth it into the Knead-
ing-trough, 3.*

*Then he poureth water to it,
and maketh Dough, 4.
and kneadeth it
with a wooden slice, 5.*

*Then he maketh
Loaves, 6. Cakes, 7.
Cinnels, 8. Rolls, 9, &c.*

*Afterwards he setteth them
on a Peel, 10.
and putteth them thorough
the Oven-mouth, 12.
into the Oven, 11.*

*But first he pulleth out the
fire and the Coals with a
Coal-rake, 13.*

*Pistor, 1.
cernit Farinam
Cribro, 2. (pollinario)
& indit Mastræ, 3.*

*Tum affundit aquam,
& facit Massam, 4.
depsitque
spatha, 5. lignæ.*

*Dein formât
Panes, 6. Placentas, 7.
Similas, 8. Spiras, 9, &c.*

*Post imponit
Pala, 10.
& ingerit Furno, 11.*

*per Præfurnium, 12.
Sed prius eruit
ignem & Carbones
Rutabulo, 13.*

which

which be layeth on a heap
underneath, 14.

And thus is Bread baked,
having the Crust without, 15.
and the Crumb within, 16.

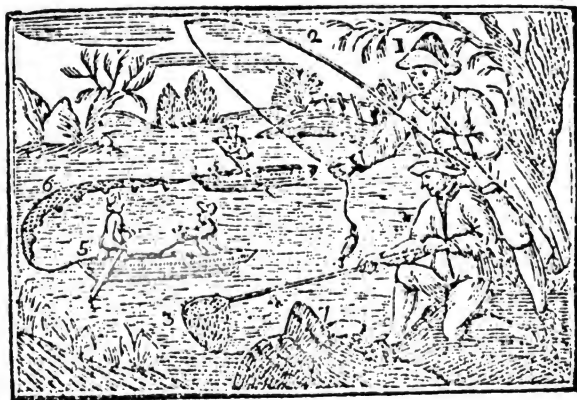
quos congerit
infra, 14.

Et sic Panis pinfitur,
habens extra Crustam, 15.
intus Micam, 16.

Fishing.

LIII.

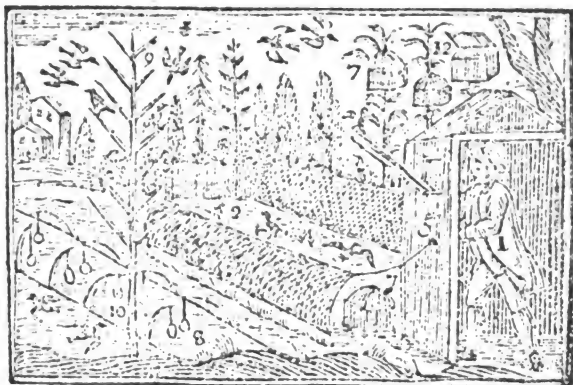
Piscatio.



The Fisher-man, 1. catcheth
fish, either on the Shore,
with an Hook, 2.
which hangeth by a Line
from the Angling-rod,
on which the Bait sticketh;
or with a Cleck-net, 3.
which hangeth on a Pole, 4.
is put into the Water;
or in a Boat, 5.
with a Trammel-net, 6.
or with a Wheel, 7.
which is laid in the Water
by Night.

Piscator, 1. captat
piscis, five in littore,
Hamo, 2.
qui pendet filo
ab arundine,
& cui Esca inhæret;
five Fundâ, 3.
quæ pendens Pertica, 4.
immittitur aquæ;
five in Cymba, 5.
Reti, 6.
five Nassa, 7.
quæ demergitur
per Noctem.

Fowling.



The Fowler, 1. maketh
a Bed, 2. spreadeth
a Bird-net, 3.
throweth a Bait, 4. upon it.
and hiding himself
in a Hut, 5.
he allureth Birds,
by the chirping of Lure-birds,
which partly hop upon the
Bed, 6.
and are partly shut in Cages, 7.
and thus he entangleth
Birds that fly over his Net,
whilst they settle themselves
down :

Or he setteth Snares, 8.
on which they hang and strangle
themselves :

Or setteth Lime-twigs, 9.
on a Perch, 10.

Aucups, 1. exstruit
Arcam, 1. superstruit
illi *Rete aucupatorium*, 3.
obsipat *Escam*, 4.
& abdens se
in *Latibulo*, 5.
allicit *Aves*,
cantu *Illicum*,
qui partim in *Area* cur-
runt, 6.
partim inclusi sunt *Caveis*, 7.
atque ita obruit
transvolantes *Aves Reti*,
dum se demittunt :

Aut tendit *Tendicular*, 8.
quibus suspendunt &
suffocant seipfas :

Aut exponit *Viscosos cala-*
mos, 9.
Amiti, 10.

upon

upon which if they sit,
they enwrap their Feathers,
that they cannot fly away,
and fall down to the ground.

Or he catcheth them
with a Pole, 11.
or a Pit-fall, 12.

quibus si insident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram.

Aut captat
Perticâ, 11.
vel Decipula, 12.

Hunting.

LV.

Venatus.



The Hunter, 1.
hunteth wild Beasts,
whilst he besetteth a Wood
with Toils, 2.
stretched out upon
Shoars, 3.

The Beagle, 4.
traceth the wild Beast,
or findeth him out by the scent;
the Tumbler, or Greyhound, 5.
pursueth it.

The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit, 6.

Venator, 1.
venatur Feras,
dum cingit Sylvam
Cassibus, 2.
tentis super
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)
Canis sagax, 4.
vestigat Feram,
aut indagat odoratu;
Vertagus, 5.
persequitur.

Lupus,
incidit in Foveam, 6.

the

*the Stag, 7. as he runneth away
into Toils.*

*The Boar, 8.
is struck through
with a Hunting-spear, 9.*

*The Bear, 10.
is bitten by Dogs,
and is knocked
with a Club, 11.*

*If any thing get away,
it escapeth, 12. as here
a Hare, and a Fox.*

*fugiens Cervus, 7.
in Plagas.*

*Aper, 8.
transverberatur
Venabulo, 9.*

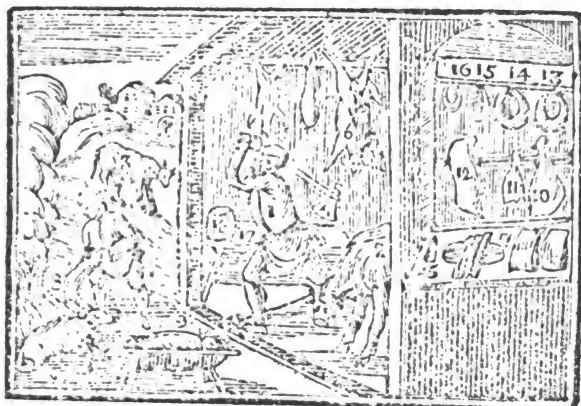
*Ursus, 10.
mordetur à Canibus,
& tunditur
Clavâ, 11.*

*Si quid effugit,
evadit, 12. et hic
Lepus & Vulpes.*

Butchery.

LVI.

Lanionia.



*The Butcher, 1.
killeth fat Cattle, 2.
(The Lean, 3.
are unfit to eat.)*

*He knocketh them down
with an Ax, 4.
or cutteth their throat*

*Lanio, 1.
mactat Pecudem altilem, 2.
(Vescula, 3.
non sunt vesca.)*

*Prosternit
Clavâ, 4.
vel jugulat*

with

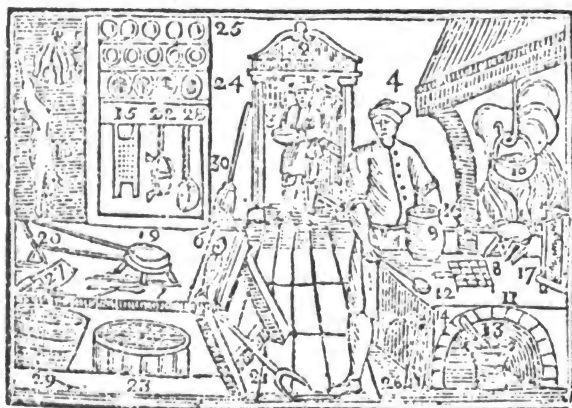
with a Slaughter-knife, 5.
 he flayeth them, 6.
 and cutteth them in pieces,
 and hangeeth out the flesh,
 to sell in the Chandelers, 7.
 He dresseth a Swine, 8.
 with fire,
 or scalding water, 9.
 and maketh Gamens, 10.
 Pistils, 11.
 and Plitches, 12.
 Besides several Puddings,
 Chitterlings, 13.
 Bloodings, 14.
 Liverings, 15.
 Sauces, 16.
 The Fat, 17.
 and Tallow, 18. are melted.

Cunaculo, 5.
 excoriat (deglubit,) 6.
 diducitque
 & exponit carnes,
 vendit in Chandelis, 7.
 Glabrat Suum, 8.
 igne,
 vel aqua servidâ, 9.
 & facit Pernas, 10.
 Pistillos, 11.
 & Succiat, 12.
 Præterea Farcimina varia,
 Faliscos, 13.
 Apexabones, 14.
 Tomacula, 15.
 Betulos, (Lucanicas) 16.
 Adeps, 17.
 & Sebum, 18. eliquantur.

Cookery.

LVII.

Coquinaria.



The Yeoman of the Larder, 1.
 bringeth forth Provision, 2.
 out of the Larder, 3.

Promus Condus, 1.
 profert Obsonia, 2.
 e Penu, 3.

The

*The Cook, 4. taketh them,
and maketh several Meats.*

*He first pulleth off the Fea-
thers, and draweth the Guts
out of the Birds, 5.*

*He scaldeth and splitteth
Fish, 6.*

*He draweth some fiesse
with Lard, by means
of a Larding-needle, 7.*

*He casteth Hares, 18.
then he boileth them in Pots, 9.
and Kettles, 10.*

*on the Hearth, 11.
and scummeth them
with a Scummer, 12.*

*He seafoneth things that are
boiled with Spices,
which he poundeth with
a Peille, 14. in a Morter, 13.
or grateth with a Grater, 15.*

*He roasteth some on Spits, 16.
and with a Jack, 17.
or upon a Grid-iron, 18.*

*Or fryeth them
in a Frying-pan, 19.
upon a Brand-iron, 20.*

*Kitchen Utensils besides
are,*

a Cole-rake, 21.

a Chasing-dish, 22,

a Trey, 23.

(in which Dishes, 24.

and Platters, 25. are washed)

a pair of Tongs, 26.

a Shredding-knife, 27.

a Colander, 28.

a Basket, 29.

and a Besom, 30.

*Coquus, 4. accipit ea,
& coquit varia Esculentia.*

*Prius deplumat,
& exenterat Aves, 5.*

*Desquamat, &
exdorsuat Pisces, 6.*

*Trajectat quasdam carnes
Lardo, ope*

Circacentri, 7.

*Lepores, 8. exuit,
tum elixat Ollis, 9.*

& Cacabis, 10.

in Fecis, 11.

& despumat

Ligula, 12.

Condit elixata,

Aromatibus,

quæ comminuit

Pistillo, 14. in Mortario, 13.

aut terit Radicula, 15.

Quædam assiat Veribus, 16.

& Automato, 17.

vel super Craticulum, 18.

Vel frigit

Sartagine, 19.

super Tripodem, 20.

*Vasa Coquinaria præterea
sunt,*

Rutabulum, 21.

Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.

Truca, 23.

(in quâ Catini, 24.

& Patina, 25. eluuntur)

Pruniceps, 26.

Culter incisorius, 27.

Qualus, 28.

Corbis, 29.

& Scopa, 30.



*Wine groweth
in the Vineyard, 1.
where Vines are propagated,
and tied with Twigs
to Trees, 2.
or to Props, 3.
or Frames, 4.*

*When the time of Grape-ga-
thering is come, they cut off the
Bunches,
and carry them in
Measures of three Bushels, 5.
and throw them into a Vat, 6.
and tread them
with their Feet, 7:
or stomp them
with a Wooden-Pestle, 8.
and squeeze out the Juice
in a Wine-press, 9.
which is called Must, 11.*

*Vinum crescit
in Vineâ, 1.
ubi Vites propagantur,
& alligantur viminibus
ad Arbores, 2.
vel ad Palos (ridicas) 3.
vel ad Jûga, 4.
Cum tempus vindemiandâ
adest, abscindunt
Botros,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque in Lacum, 6
calcant
Pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt
Ligneo Pilo, 8.
& expriment succum
Torculari, 9.
qui dicitur Mustum, 11.*

E

and

and being received
in a great Tub, 10.
it is poured into
Hogheads, 12.
it is stopped up, 15.
and being laid close in Cellars
upon Settles, 14.
it becometh Wine.

It is drawn out of the
Hoghead, with a Cock, 13.
or Faucet, 16.
(in which is a Spigot)
the Vessel being unbunged.

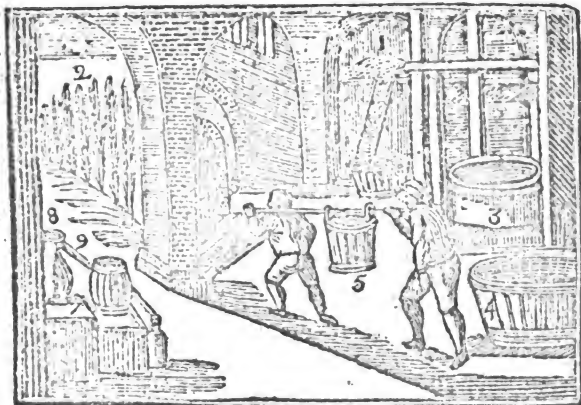
& exceptum
Orca, 10.
infunditur
Vasis (Doliis) 12.
operculatur, 15.
& abditum in Cellis,
super Cantherios, 14.
abit in Vinum.

Promitur e Dolio
Siphone, 13.
aut Tubulo, 16.
(in quo est Epistomium).
Vase relito.

Brewing.

LIX.

Zythopæia.



Where Wine is not to be had,
they drink Beer,
which is brewed of Malt, 1.
and Hops, 2.
in a Caldron, 3.
afterwards it is poured
into Vats, 4.

Ubi Vinum non habetur,
bibitur Cerevisia (Zythus)
quæ coquitur ex Byne, 1.
& Lupulo, 2.
in Aheno, 3.
post effunditur
in Lacus, 4.

and when it is cold,
it is carried in Soes, 5.
into the Cellar, 6.
and is put into Vessels.

Brandy-wine,
extracted by the power of heat
from dregs of Wine in a Pan, 7.
over which a Limbeck, 8.
is placed,
droppeth through a Pipe, 9.
into a Glasse.

Wine and Beer, when they
turn sour, become Vinegar.

Of Wine
and Honey they make Mead.

& frigesactum,
desertur Labris, 5.
in Cellaria, 6.
& infunditur vasibus.

Vinum sublimatum,
extractum vi Caloris
e fecibus Vini in Alembico, 7.
cui Alembicum, 8.
superimpositum est,
destillat per Tubum, 9.
in Vitrum.

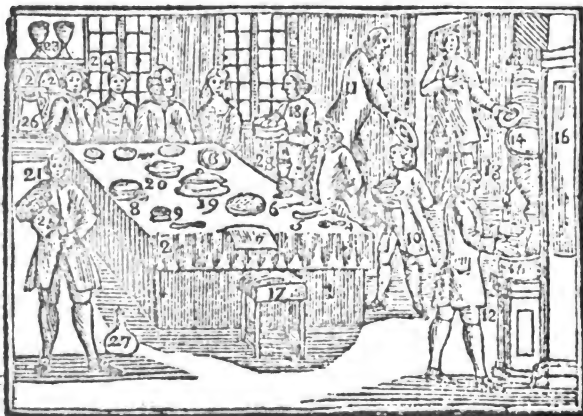
Vinum & Cerevisia, cum
acescunt, fiunt Acetum.

Ex Vino & Melle faciunt
Mulsum.

A Feast.

LX.

Convivium.



When a Feast
is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet, 1.

Cum Convivium
apparatur,
Mensa sternitur
Taperibus, 1.

and a Table-cloth, 2.

by the Waiters,
who besides lay
the Trenchers, 3.

Spoons, 4.

Knives, 5.

with little Forks, 6.

Table-napkins, 7.

Bread, 8.

with a Salt-seller, 9.

Messies are brought
in Platters, 10.

a Pie, 19. on a Plate.

The Guests being brought in
by the Host, 11.

wash their Hands
out of a Laver, 12.

or Ewer, 14.

over a Hand-bason, 13.

or Bowl, 15.

and wipe them

with a Hand-towel, 16.

then they sit at the Table
in Chairs, 17.

The Carver, 18.

breaketh up the good Cheer,
and divideth it.

Sauces are set amongst
Roast-meat, in Saucers, 20.

The Butler, 21. filleteth
strong Wine

out of a Cruse, 25

or Wine-pot, 26.

or Flagon, 27.

into Cups, 22.

or Glasses, 23.

which stand

on a Cupboard, 24.

and he reacheth them to the
Master of the Feast, 28.

who drinketh to his Guests.

& Mappa, 2.

à Triclinariis,

qui præterea opponunt
Difcus (Orbes) 3.

Cochlearia, 4.

Cultros, 5.

cum Fuscinulis, 6.

Mappulas, 7.

Panem, 8.

cum Salino, 9.

Fercula interuntur
in Patinis, 10.

Artocreas, 19. in Lance.

Convivæ introduci

ab Hospite, 11.

abluunt manus

è Gutturio, 12.

vel Aquali, 14.

super Malluvium, 13.

aut Pelvum, 15.

terguntque

Mantili, 16.

tum affident Mensæ

per Sedilia, 17.

Structor, 18.

deartuat dapes,

& distribuit.

Embammata interponuntur

Affutariis in Scutellis, 20.

Pincerna, 21. infundit

Temetum

ex Urceo, 25.

vel Cantharo, 26.

vel Logena, 27.

in Pocula, 22.

& Vitrea, 23.

quæ extant

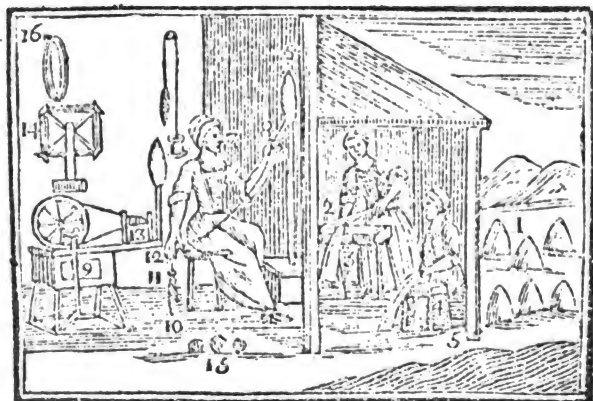
in Abaco, 24.

& porrigit

Convivatori, 28.

qui propinat Hospitibus.

The

The dressing of Line. LXI. *Traſtatio Lini.*

Line and Hemp
being rated in Water
and dried again, 1.
are braked
with a wooden Brake, 2.
where the Shives, 3. fall down,
then they are heck'd
with an Iron Heckle, 4.
where the Tow, 5.
is parted from it.

Flax is tied to a Distaff, 6.
by the Spinner, 7.
which with her left Hand
pulseth out the Thread, 8.
and with her right Hand, 12.
turneth a Wheel, 9.
or a Spindle, 10.
upon which is a Whirl, 11.

The Spool receiveth
the Thread, 13.

Linum & Cannabis,
macerata aquis,
et siccata rursum, 1.
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
ubi Cortices, 3. decidunt,
tum carminantur
Carmine ferreo, 4.
ubi Stripa, 5.
separatur.

Linum purum alligatur Colo 6
à Netricæ, 7.
quæ sinistra
trahit Filum, 8.
dexterâ, 12.
Rhebmum (girgillum) 9.
vel Fusum, 10.
in quo Verticillus, 11.
Volva accipit
Fila, 13.

E 3

which

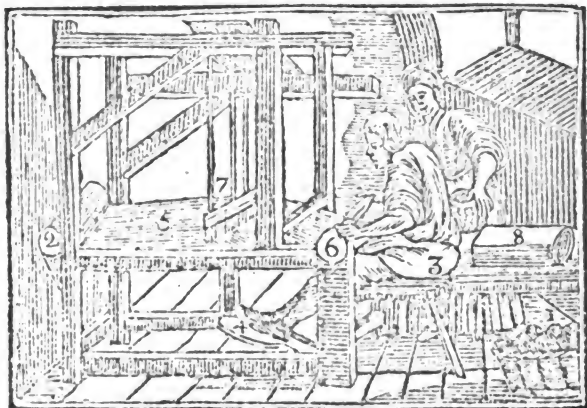
which is drawn thence
upon a Yarn-windle, 14.
hence either Clews, 15.
are wound up,
or Hanks, 16. are made.

inde deducuntur
in Alabrum, 14.
hinc-vel Glomi, 15.
glomerantur,
vel Fasciculi, 16. sunt.

Weaving.

LXII.

Textura.



The Webster
undoth the Clews, 1.
into Warp,
and wrappeth it about
the Beam, 2.
and as he sitteth
in his Loom, 3.
he treadeth upon the Tred-
dles, 4. with his Feet.

He divideth the Warp, 5.
with Yarn,
and throweth the Shuttle, 6.
through, in which is the Woofe,
and striketh it close

Textor
diducit Glomos, 1.
in Stamen,
& circumvolvit
Jugo, 2.
ac sedens
in Textrino, 3.
calcat Infilia, 4.
pedibus.
Diducit Stamen, 5.
Liciis,
& trajicit Radium, 6.
in quo est Tramu,
ac densat

with

with the Sley, 7.

and so maketh

Linen cloth, 8.

*So also the Clothier
maketh Cloth of Wool.*

Pedine, 7.

atque ita conficit

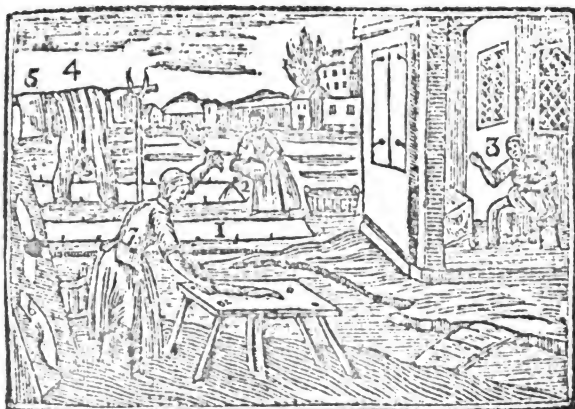
Linteam, 8.

*Sic etiam Pannifex
facit Pannum è Lana.*

Linen Cloths.

LXIII.

Lintez.



Linen-webs

*are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with Water poured on them, 2.
till they be white.*

*Of them the Sempster, 3.
seweth Shirts, 4.*

Handkerchiefs, 5.

Bands, 6. Caps, &c.

*These, if they be fouled,
are washed again
by the Landress, 7. in water,
or Lee, and Soap.*

Linteamina

*insolantur, 1.
aquâ persusâ, 2.
donec candescant.*

Ex iis Sartrix, 3.

suit Industa, 4.

Muccinia, 5.

Collaria, 6. Capitia, &c.

Hæc, si sordidentur,

lavantur rursum,

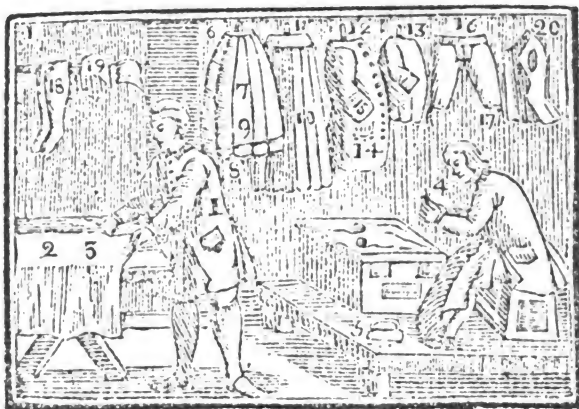
a Lotrice, 7. aquâ,

sive Lixivio, ac Sapone.

The Tailor.

LXIV.

Sartor.



The Tailor, 1.
cutteth Cloth, 2. with Shears, 3.
and seweth it together with a
Needle and double Thread, 4.
Then he presseth the Seams
with a Pressing-iron, 5.
And thus he maketh
Coats, 6.
with Plaits, 7.
in which the Border, 8. is below,
with Laces, 9,
Cloaks, 10.
with a Cape, 11.
and Sleeve Coats, 12.
Doublets, 13.
with Buttons, 14.
and Cuffs, 15.
Breeches, 16.
sometimes with Ribbons, 17.
Stockings, 18.
Gloves, 19.

Sartor, 1.
discindit Pannum, 2. Forfice, 3.
consuitque Acu & Filo dupli-
cato, 4.
Postea complanat Saturas
Ferramento, 5.
Sicque conficit
Tunicas, 6.
Plicatas, 7.
in quibus infra est Fimbria, 8.
cum l. stitis, 9.
Pallia, 10.
cum Patagio, 11.
Togas Manicatas, 12.
Thoraces, 13.
cum Globulis, 14.
& Manicis, 15.
Caligas, 16.
aliquando cum Lemniscis, 17.
Tibialia, 18.
Chirothetas, 19.

Mun-

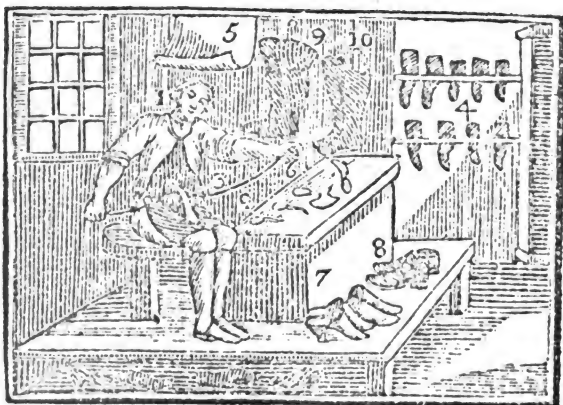
Muntero Caps, &c.
*So the Furrier
 maketh Furred Garments
 of Furs.*

*Amiculum, 20, &c.
 Sic Pellio
 facit Pellicia
 è Pellibus.*

The Shoemaker.

LXV.

Sutor.



*The Shoemaker, 1.
 maketh Slippers, 7.
 Shoes, 8.
 (in which is seen
 above, the Upper-leather,
 beneath the Sole,
 and on both sides
 the Latchets)
 Boots, 9.
 and High Shoes, 10.
 of Leather, 5.
 (which is cut with a
 Cutting-knife, 6.)
 by means of an Awl, 2.
 and Lingel, 3.
 upon a Last, 4.*

*Sutor. 1.
 conficit Crepidas (Sandalia) 7.
 Calceos, 8.
 (in quibus spectatur
 superne Obstragulum,
 inferne Solea,
 et utrinque
 Ansa)
 Ocreas, 9.
 et Perones, 10.
 e Corio, 5.
 (quod discinditur
 Scalpro Sutorio, 6)
 ope Subular, 2.
 et Fili picati, 3.
 super Modum, 4-*

E 5

The

The Carpenter.

LXVI.

Faber Lignarius.

*We have seen Man's Food
and Cloathing: now his Dwel-
ling followeth.*

*At first they dwelt
in Caves, 1. then in
Booths, or Huts, 2.
and then again in Tents, 3.
at the last in Houses.*

*The Woodman
felleth and beweth down
Trees, 5. with an Axe, 4.
the Boughs, 6 remaining.*

*He cleaveth Knotty Wood
with a Wedge, 7.
which he forceth in
with a Beetle, 8.
and maketh Wood-Stacks, 9.*

*The Carpenter
squareth Timber
with a Chip-Axe, 10.*

*Hominis victum & amie-
tum vidimus: sequitur
nunc Domicilium ejus.*

*Primò habitabant
in Specubus, 1. deinde in
Tabernaculis vel Tuguriis, 2.
tum etiam in Tentoriis, 3.
demum in Domibus.*

*Lignator
sternit & truncat
Arbores, 5. Securi, 4.
remanentibus Sarmentis, 6.*

*Findit Clavosum
Ligneum Cuneo, 7.
quem adigit
Tudite, 8.
& componit Stives, 9.*

*Faber Lignarius
ascit Asia, 10.
Materiem,*

whence

whence Chips, 11. fall,
and saweth it with a Saw, 12.
where the Saw-dust, 13.
falleth down.

Afterwards he listeth
the Beam upon Tressels, 14.
by the help of a Pulley, 15.
fasteneth it
with Cramp-irons, 16.
and marketh it out
with a Line, 17..

Th n he frameth
the Walls together, 18.
and fasteneth the great Pieces
with Pins, 19.

unde *Assule*, 11. cadunt,
& ferrat *Serrâ*, 12.
ubi *Scobs*, 13.
decidit.

Post elevat
Tignum super Canterios, 14.
ope *Trochleæ*, 15.
affigit

Ansis, 16..
& lineat
Amuffi, 17.

Tum compaginat
Parietes, 18..
& configit trabes
Clavis trabalibus, 19:

The Mason.

LXVII.

Faber Murarius..



The Mason, 1.
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth Walls, 2.

Either of Stones,
which the Stone digger
getteth out of the Quarry, 3.

Faber Murarius, 1:
ponit *Fundamentum*,
& struit *Muros*, 2..
Sive de *Lapidibus*,
quos *Lapidarius*
eruit in *Lapidina*, 3.

E. 6.

222

and the Stone-cutter, 4.
squareth by a Rule, 5.

Or of Bricks
which are made
of Sand and Clay
steeped in Water,
and are burned in Fire.

Afterwards he plaistereth it
with Lime,
by Means of a Trowel, 7.
and garnishes it with Rough-
cast, 8.

& Latomus, 4.
conquadrat ad Normam, 5.

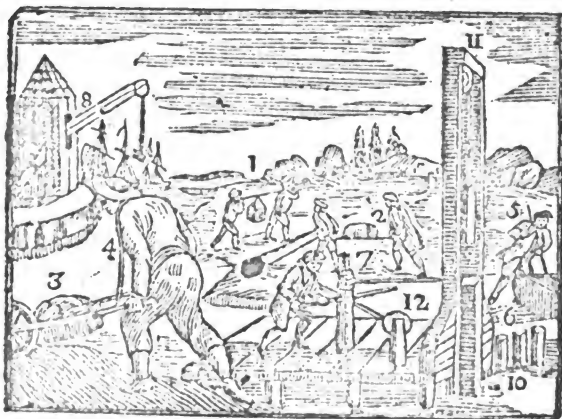
Sive è Lateribus, 6.
qui formantur
ex Arena & Luto,
aquâ intritis,
& excoquantur igne.

Dein crustat
Calce,
ope Trullæ, 7.
& vestit Testorio, 8.

Engines.

LXVIII.

Machinæ.



One can carry
as much by thrusting
a Wheel-barrow, 3.
before him, (having
an Harness, 4.
banged on his Neck,) as
two can carry on a Cole-staff, 1.
or Hand-barrow, 2.

Unus potest ferre
tantum trudendo
Pabonem, 3.
ante se,
(Ærumma, 4.
suspensâ a Collo) quantum
duo possunt ferre Palangâ, 1.
vel Fœstro, 4.

But

*But he can do more that
rolleth a Weight laid upon
Rollers, 6. with a Leaver, 5.*

*A Wind-Beam, 7.
is a post, which
is turned by going about it.*

*A Crane, 8.
hath a Hollow-wheel,
in which one walking
draweth weights out of a Ship,
or letteth them down into a
Ship.*

*A Rammer, 9.
is used to fasten
Piles, 10.
it is lifted up with a Rope
drawn by Pullies, 11.
or with hands,
if it have Handles, 12.*

*Plus autem potest qui
provolvit Molem impositam
Phalangis (Cylindris) vectes*

*Ergata, 7.
est columella, quæ
versatur circumeundo.*

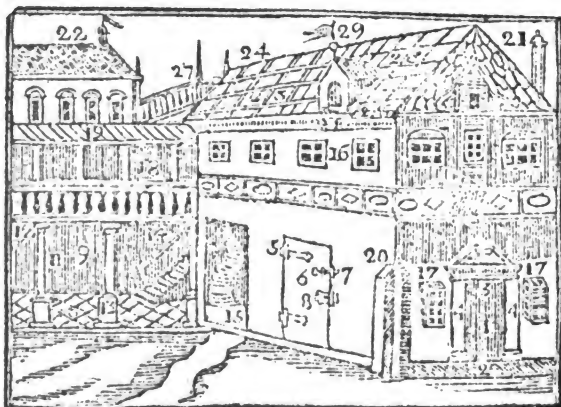
*Geranium, 8.
habet Tympanum,
cui inambulans quis
extrahit pondera navî,
aut demittit in navem.*

*Fistuca, 9.
adhibetur ad pangendum
Sublicas, 10.
ad tollitur Fune
tracto per Trochleas, 11.
vel manibus,
si habet anfas, 12.*

A House.

LXIX.

Domus.



*The Porch, 1.
is before the Door
of the House.*

*Vestibulum, 1.
est ante Januam
Domûs.*

The

The Door bath
a Threshold, 2.
and a Lintel, 3.
and Posts, 4. on both sides.

The Hinges, 5.
are on the right hand,
upon which the Doors, 6. hang,
the Latch, 7.
and the Bolt, 8.
are on the left hand.

Before the House
is a Fore-court, 9.
with a Pavement
of square stones, 10.
born up with Pillars, 11.
in which is the Chapter, 12.
and the Base, 13.

They go up into the
upper Stories by Grecses, 14.
and Winding-stairs, 15.

The Windows, 16.
appear on the outside,
and the Grates, 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the Water-tables, 19.
the Butterflies, 20.
to bear up the Walls.

On the top is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tiles, 22:

or Shingles, 23.
which lie upon Laths, 24.
and these upon Rafter, 25.

The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.

The place without a Roof
is called an open Gallery, 27.

In the Roof are
Jettings-out, 28.
and Pinnacles, 29.

Janua habet.

Limen, 2.
& Superliminare, 3.
& Postes, 4. utrinque.

Cardines, 5.
sunt a dextris,
à quibus pendent Fores, 6.
Clastrum, 7.
aut Pessulus, 8.
à sinistris.

Sub ædibus
est Cavædium, 9.
Pavimento
Tessellato, 10.
fulcitum Columnis, 11.
in quibus Peristylum, 12.
& Bæsis, 13.

Ascenditur in superiores
contignationes per Scalas, 14.
& Coclidia, 15.

Fenestra, 16.
apparent extrinsecus,
& Cancelli (clathra) 17.
Pergula, 18.
Supgrumia, 19.
& Fulera, 20.
fulciendis muris.

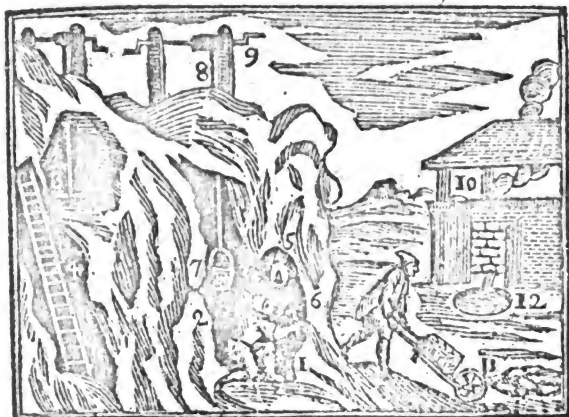
In summo est Tectum, 21.
confectum Imbricibus (tegulis) 22.

vel Scandulis, 23.
quæ incumbunt Tigillis, 24.
hæc Tignis, 25.

Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium, 26.

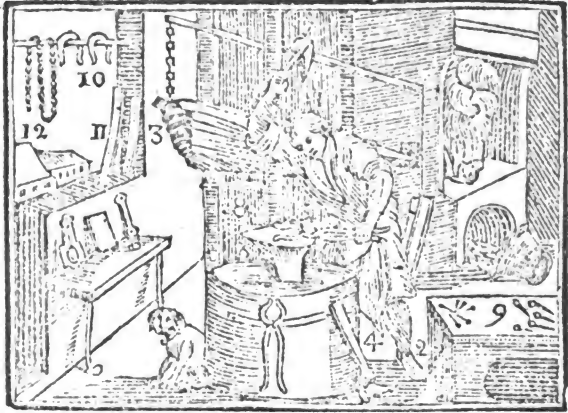
Locus sine Tecto
dicitur Subdiale, 27.

In Tecto sunt
Meniana, 28.
& Coronides, 29.



Miners, 1.
 go into the Grave, 2.
 by a Stick, 3.
 or by Ladders, 4.
 with Lanthorns, 5.
 and dig out with a
 Pick, 6. the Ore,
 which being put into Baskets, 7.
 is drawn out with a Rope, 8.
 by means of a Turn, 9.
 and is carried
 to the Melting-house, 10.
 where it is forced with fire,
 that the Metal may run out, 12.
 the Dross, 11. is thrown aside

Metalli fossores, 1.
ingrediuntur Puteum fodina, 2.
Bacillo, 3.
sive Gradibus, 4.
cum Lucernis, 5.
& effodiunt Ligone, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ imposita Corbibus, 7.
extrahitur Fune, 8.
ope Machinæ tractoria, 9.
& deferunt
in Ustrinam, 10.
ubi urgetur igne,
ut Metallum, 12. profluat,
Scoria, 11. abjiciuntur
scoriam.

The Blacksmith. LXXI. *Faber Ferrarius.*

The Blacksmith, 1.
in his Smithy (or Forge) 2.
bloweth the fire
with a pair of Bellows, 3.
which he bloweth
with his Feet, 4.
and so heateth the Iron :
And then he taketh it out
with the Tongs, 5.
layeth it upon the Anvil, 6.
and striketh it
with an Hammer, 7.
where the sparks, 8. fly off.

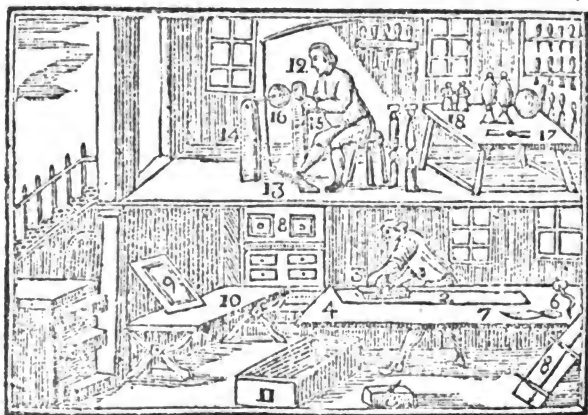
And thus are hammer'd out,
Nails, 9.
Horse-shoes, 10.
Cart-strakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates, Locks and Keys,
Hinges, &c.

He quenbeth hot Irons
in the Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius, 1.
in Ustrina (Fabricâ) 2.
inflat ignem
Felle, 3.
quem adtollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit Ferrum :
Deinde eximit
Forcipe, 5.
imponit Incudi, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi Striduræ. 8. exiliunt.
Et sic excuduntur,
Clavi, 9.
Soleæ, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catenæ, 12.
Laminæ, Seræ cum Clavibus,
Cardines, &c.
Rettinguit candentia
Ferramenta in Lacu.

The Box-maker and
the Turner.

*Scriniarius & Tor-
nator.*



*The Box-maker, 1.
smoothes hewn Boards, 2.
with a Plain, 3.
upon a Work-board, 4.
he maketh them very smooch
with a Little-plain, 5.
he boreth them thorough
with an Augre, 6.
carveth them with a Knife, 7.
fasteneth them together
with Glue and Cramp Irons, 8.
and maketh Tables, 9.
Boards, 10.
Chests, 11. &c.*

*The Turner, 12.
sitting over the Treddle, 13.
turneth with a Throw, 15.*

*Arcularius, 1.
edolat Afferes, 2.
Runcina, 3.
in Tabula, 4.
deplanat
Planula, 5.
perforat (terebrat)
Terebra, 6.
sculpsit Cultro, 7.
combinat
Glutine & Subscudibus, 8.
& facit Tabulas, 9.
Mensas, 10.
Arcas (Cistas) 11. &c.
Tornio, 12.
sedens in Infili, 13.
tornat Torno, 15.*

upon a Turner's Bench, 14. | super Scanno Tornatorio, 14.
Bowls, 16. Tops, 17. | Globos, 16. Conos, 17.
Puppets, 18. | Iunculas, 18.
and such like Turners Work. | & similia Torcumata.

The Potter.

LXXIII.

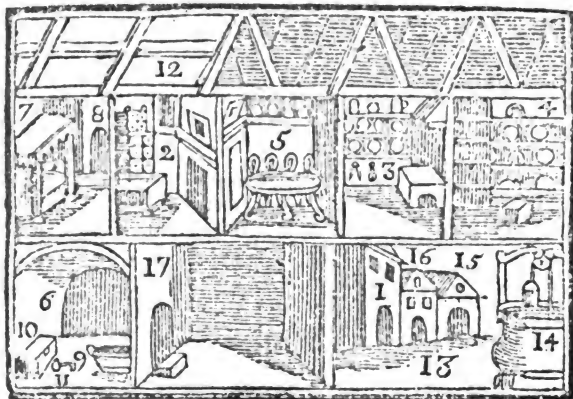
Figulus.



The Potter, 1.
sitteth over a Wheel, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.
Pitchers, 5.
Pipkins, 6.
Platters, 7.
Pudding-pans, 8.
Jugs, 9.
Lids, 10, &c.
of Potters Clay, 3.
afterwards he baketh them
in an Oven, 11.
and glazeth them
with White Lead.
A broken Pot affordeth
Pot-sherds, 12.

Figulus, 1.
sedens super Rota, 2.
format Ollas, 4.
Urcios, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vasa testacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10, &c.
ex Argillâ, 3.
postea excoquit
in Furno, 11.
& incrustat
Lithargyro.
Fracta Olla dat
Testas, 12.

The

The Parts of a House. LXXIV. *Partes Domus.*

*A House is divided
into inner Rooms,
such as are the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchen, 3.
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed Chamber, 7,
with a Privy made by it, 8.
Baskets, 9.*

are of use for carrying things

*and Chests, 10.
(which are made fast with a
Key, 11.) for keeping them.*

*Under the Roof
is the Floor, 12.*

In the Yard, 13.

is a Well, 14.

a Stable, 15.

Domus distinguitur

in Conclavia,

ut sunt Atrium, 1.

Hypocaustum, 2.

Culina, 3.

Cella Penuraria, 4.

Cenaculum, 5.

Camera, 6. Cubiculum, 7.

*cum Seccu (La-
trina) 8. adstructo.*

Corbes, 9.

*inserviunt rebus
transferendis,*

Arca, 10.

*(quæ Clavâ, 11. recludun-
tur) adservandis illis.*

*Sub Testo, 12. est Solum.
(Pavimentum)*

In Area, 13.

Puteus, 14.

Stabulum, 15.

and

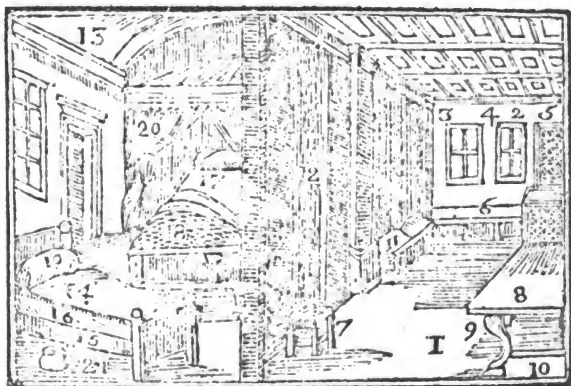
and a Bath, 16.
Under the House
is the Cellar, 17.

cum Balneo, 16:
Sub Domo
est Cella, 17.

LXXV.

The Stove with the
Bed-room.

*Hypocaustum cum
Dormitorio.*



The Stove, 1.
is beautified
with an Arched Roof, 2.
and wainscoted Walls, 3.
It is enlightened
with Windows, 4.
It is heated
with an Oven, 5.
Its Utensils are
Benches, 6.
Stools, 7.
Tables, 8.
with Treffels, 9.
Footstools, 10.
and Cushions, 11.

Hypocaustum, 1.
ornatur
Laguar, 2.
& *tabulatis Parietibus, 3.*
Illuminatur
Fenestris, 4.
Calcfir
Fornace, 5.
Ejus Utensilia sunt
Scamna, 6.
Sella, 7.
Mensa, 8.
cum *Fuleris, 9.*
ac *Scabellis, 10.*
& *Culcitris, 11.*

There

There are also Tapestries
hanged, 12.

For soft lodging,
in a Sleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed, 14.
spread on a Bed-stead, 15.
upon a Straw-ped, 16.

with Sheets, 17.
and Cover-lids, 18.

The Bolster, 19.
is under one's head.

The Bed is covered
with a Canopy, 20.

A Chamber-pot, 21.
is for making water in.

Appenduntur etiam
Tapetes, 12.

Pro levi cubatu,
in Dormitorio, 13.
est Lectus, (Cubile) 14.

stratus in Sponda, 15.
super Stramentum, 16.
cum Lodicibus, 17.

& Stragulis, 18.

Cervical, 19.
est sub capite.

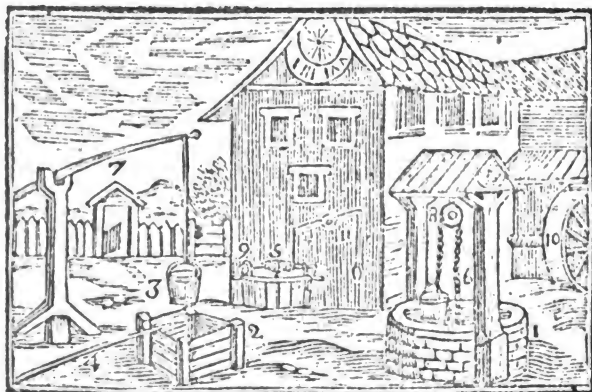
Canopeo, 20.
Lectus tegitur.

Matula, 21.
et vesicæ levandæ.

Wells.

LXXVI.

Putei.



Where Springs are wanting,
Wells are digged, 1.
and they are compassed about
with a Brandrith, 2.
lest any should fall in.

Thence is water drawn

Ubi Fontes deficiunt,
Putei, 1. effodiuntur,
& circumdantur
Crepidinis, 2.
ne quis incidat.

Inde aqua hauritur

with

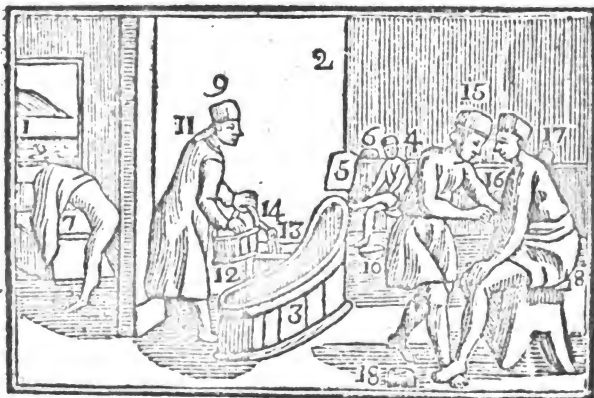
with Buckets, 3.
 hanging either at a Pole, 4.
 or a Rope, 5.
 or a Chain, 6.
 and that either by a Swipe, 7.
 or a Windle, 8.
 or a Turn, 9.
 with a Handle
 or a Wheel, 10.
 or to conclude,
 by a Pump, 11.

Urnis (fiatilis) 3.
 pendentibus vel Pertica, 4.
 vel Fune, 5.
 vel Catena, 6.
 idque aut Tollenone, 7.
 aut Girgillo, 8.
 aut Cylindro, 9.
 Manubriato
 aut Rota (tympano) 10.
 aut deinceps
 Antlia, 11.

The Bath.

LXXVII.

Balneum.



He that desireth to be wash'd
 in cold water,
 goeth down into a River, 1.

In a Bathing-house, 2.
 we wash off the filth
 either sitting in a Tub, 3.
 or going up
 into the Hot-house, 4.

Qui cupit lavari
 aquâ frigidâ,
 descendit in Fluvium, 1.

In Balneario, 2.
 abluimus squalores,
 sive fedentes in Labro, 3.
 sive conscendentes
 in Sudatorium, 4.

and we are rubbed
with a Pumice-stone, 6.

or a Hair-cloth, 5.

In the Stripping-room, 7.

we put off our cloaths,

and are tied about

with an Apron, 8.

We cover our Heads

with a Cap, 9.

and put our feet

in a Bason, 10.

The Bath-woman, 11.

reacheth water in a Bucket, 12.

drawn out of the Trough, 13.

into which it runneth

out of Pipes, 14.

The Bath-keeper, 15.

lanceth with a Lancet, 16.

and by applying

Cupping-Glasses, 17.

he draweth the Blood

betwixt the skin and the flesh,

which he wipeth away

with a Sponge, 18.

& defricamur

Pumice, 6.

aut Cilicio, 5.

In Apodyterio, 7.

exuimus Velles,

& præcingimur *Castula* (Sub-
ligari) 8.

Tegimus caput

Pilcolo, 9.

& imponimus pedes

Pellurio, 10.

Balneatrix, 11:

ministrat aquam *Situla*, 12.

haustam ex *Alveo*, 13.

in quem defluit

è *Canalibus*, 14.

Balneator, 15.

scarificat *Scalpro*, 16.

& applicando

Cucurbitas, 17.

extrahit *Sanguinem*

subcutaneum,

quem abstergit

Spongiâ, 18.

The Barbers Shop. LXXVI.

Tonstrina.



The Barber, 1.
in the Barbers-shop, 2.
cutteth off the Hair
and the Beard
with a pair of Scizzars, 3.
or shaveth with a Razor,
which he taketh
out of his Case, 4.
And he washeth one
over a Basen, 5.
with Suds running
out of a Laver, 6.
and also with Soap, 7.
and wipeth him
with a Towel, 8.
combeth him with a Comb, 9.
and curlth him
with a Crisping Iron, 10.

Sometimes he cutteth a Vein
with a Pen-knife, 11.
wherethe Blood spirtethout, 12.

Tonsor, 1.
in Tonstrina, 2.
tondet Crines
& Barbam
Forcipe, 3.
vel radit Novaculâ,
quam depromit
è Theca, 4.

Et lavat
super Pelvim, 5.
Lixivio defluentis
è Gutturio, 6.
ut & Sapone, 7.
& tergit
Linteo, 8.
pestit Pedine, 9.
crispat
Calamistro, 10.

Interdum secatur Venam
Scalpello, 11.
ubi Sanguis propullulat, 12.

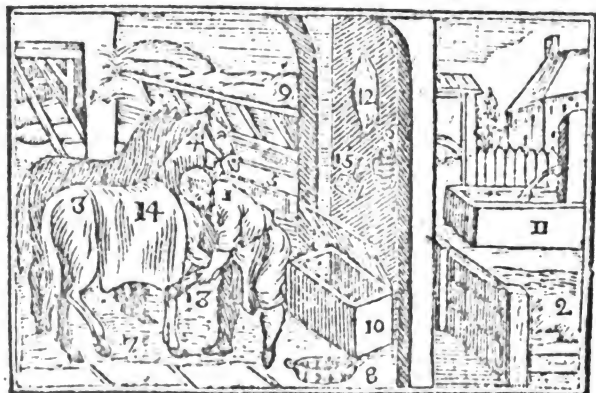
The Chirurgeon cureth
Wounds.

Chirurgus curat
Vulnera.

The Stable.

LXXIX.

Equile.



The Horse-keeper, 1.
cleanseth the Stable
from Dung, 2.

He tieth a Horse, 3.
with a Halter, 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him fast
with a Muzzle, 6.

Then he stroweth Litter, 7.
under him.

He winnoweth Oats
with a Van, 8.
(being mixt
with Chuff, and taken out of
a Chest, 10.)
and with them feedeth the Horse,
as also with Hay, 9.

Stabularius (Equiso) 1.
purgat Stabulum
a Fimo, 2.

Alligat Equum, 3.
Capistro, 4.
ad Praesepe, 5.
aut si mordax,
constringit
Fiscella, 6.

Deinde substernit Stra-
menta, 7.

Ventilat Avenam,
Vanno, 8.
(Palcis mixtam, ac depromp-
tam è Cista Pabulateria, 10.

câque pascit equum,
ut & Feno, 9.

F

Afterwards

*Afterwards he leadeth him
to the Watering-trough, 11.
to water.*

*Then he rubbeth him
with a Cloth, 12.
combeth him
with a Curry-comb, 15.
covereth him
with an Housing-cloth, 14.
and looketh upon his Hoofs,
whether the Shoes, 13.
be fast with the Nails.*

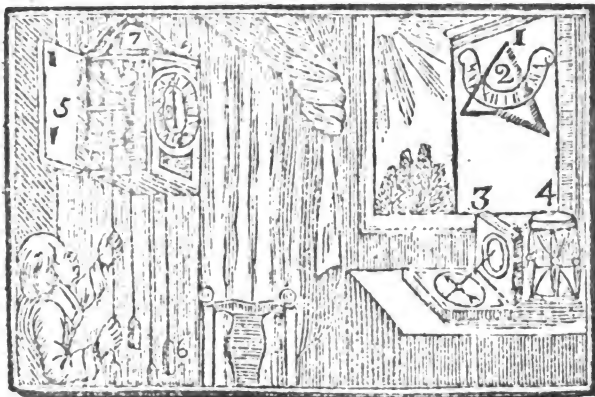
*Postea ducit
ad Aquarium, 11.
aquatum.*

*Tum detergit
Panno, 12.
depestit
Strigili, 15.
infernit
Gausape, 14.
& inspicit Soleas,
an Calcei ferrei, 13.
firmis Clavis hæreant.*

Dials.

LXXX.

Horologia.



*A Dial
measurcth Hours.*

*A Sun-Dial, 1.
sheweth by the Shadow
of the Pin, 2.
what o'Clock it is;
either on a Wall,
or a Compass, 3.*

An Hour-glass, 4.

*Horologium
dimetitur Horas.*

*Solarium, 1.
ostendit umbrâ
Gnomonis, 2.
quota sit Hora;
sive in Pariete, 1
sive in Pyxide Magnetica, 3.
Clepsidra, 4.*

sheweth the four parts of an
hour by the running of Sand,
before of water.

A Clock, 5.
numbereth also
the Hours of the Night,
by the Turning of the Wheels,
the greatest whereof
is drawn by a Weight, 6.
and draweth the rest.

Then either the Bell, 7. by
its sound, being struck on by the
Hammer, or the Hand, 8.
without, by its motion about,
sheweth the hour.

ostendit partes horæ quatuor
fluxu Arenæ,
olim aque.

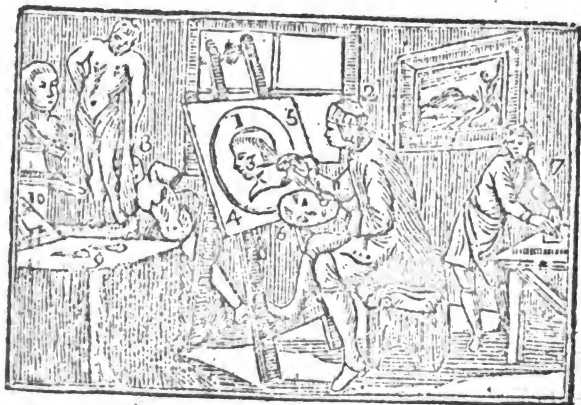
Automaton, 5.
numerat etiam
Nocturnas Horas,
circulatione Rotarum,
quarum maxima
trahitur à Pondere, 6.
& trahit cæteras.

Tum vel Campana, 7.
sonitu suo, percussâ
a Malleolo, vel Index, 8. extra
Circuitione sua
indicat horam.

The Picture.

LXXXI.

Pictura.



Pictures, 1.
delight the Eyes,
and adorn Rooms.
The Painter, 2.
painteth an Image

Pictura, 1.
oblectant Oculos,
& ornant Conclavia.
Pictor, 2.
pingit Effigiem

with a Pencil, 3.
 in a Table, 4.
 upon a Case-frame, 5.
 holding his Pallet, 6. in his
 left hand,
 on which are the Paints
 which were ground by the Boy, 7.
 on a Marble.

The Carver
 and Statuary
 carve Statues, 8.
 of Wood and Stone.

The Graver
 and the Cutter
 grave Shapes, 10.
 and Characters,
 with a Graving Chisel, 9.
 in Wood, Brass,
 and other Metals.

Penicilio, 3.
 in Tabula, 4.
 super Pluteo, 5.
 tenens Orbem Pictorium, 6.
 in sinistra,
 in quo Pigmenta
 quæ terebantur à Puero, 7.
 in marmore.

Sculptor
 & Statuarius
 exsculpunt Statuas, 8.
 è Ligno & Lapide.

Calator
 & Sculptor
 insculpit Figuras, 10.
 & Characteres,
 Cælo, 9.
 Ligno, Æri,
 aliisque Metallis.

Looking-Glasses. LXXXII.

Specularia.



Looking-glasses, 1.

| Specula, 1.

art.

are provided, that Men
may see themselves.

Spectacles, 2.
that he may see better
who hath a weak sight.

Things as far off are seen
in a Perspective Glasse, 3.
as things near at hand.

A Flea appeareth
in a Multiplying-glasse, 4.
like a little Hog.

The Rays of the Sun
burn wood
through a Burning-glasse, 5.

parantur, ut homines
intueantur seipfos.

Perspicilla, 2.
ut cernat acius
qui habet visum debilem.

Remota videntur
per Telescopium, 3.
ut proxima.

Pulex, 4.
in Microscopio apparet
ut porcellus.

Radii Solis
accendant ligna
per Vitrum urens, 5.

The Cooper.

LXXXIII.

Vietor.



The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron, 2. tied
about him,
maketh Hoops
of Hazel-rods, 3.
upon a Cutting-block, 4.
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.

Vietor, 1.
amictus Præcinctorio, 2.
facit Circulos
è Virgis Columnis, 3.
super Stellam incisoriâ, 4.
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.

F 3

and

and Lags, 6. of Timber.

Of Lags he maketh Hogsheds, 7. and Pipes, 8.

with two Heads;

and Tubs, 9.

Soes, 10.

Flaskets, 11.

Buckets, 12.

with one Bottom.

Then he bindeth them

with Hoops, 13.

which he tyeth fast

with small Twigs, 15.

by means of a Cramp-iron, 14.

and he fitteth them on

with a Mallet, 16.

and a Driver, 17.

& Affulas, 6. ex ligno.

Ex Affulis conficit Dolia, 7.

& Cupas, 8.

Fundo bino;

tum Lacus, 9.

Labra, 10.

Pitynas, 11.

& Situlas, 12.

fundo uno.

Postea vincit

Circulis, 13.

quos ligat

Viminibus, 15.

ope Falcis victoria, 14.

& aptat

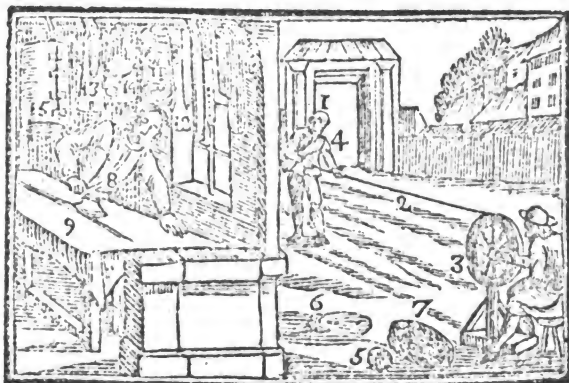
Tudite, 16.

ac Trudicula, 17.

LXXXIV.

The Roper, and the
Cordwainer.

Restio, & Lorarius.



The Roper, 1.

| Restio, 1.

twisteth

twisteth Cords, 2.
 of Tow, or Hemp, 4.
 (which he wrappeth about
 himself)
 by the turning of a Wheel, 3.
 Thus are made,
 first Cords, 5.
 then Ropes, 6.
 and at last Cables, 7.
 The Cord-wainer, 8.
 cutteth great Thongs, 10.
 Bridles, 11.
 Girdles, 12.
 Sword-Belts, 13.
 Pouches, 14.
 Port-mantles, 15. &c.
 out of a Beast-hide, 9.

contorquet Funes, 2.
 è Stupa, 4. vel Cannabi,
 (quam circumdat
 sibi)
 agitatione Rotulæ, 3.
 Sic fiunt,
 primò Funiculi, 5.
 tum Restes, 6.
 tandem Rudentes, 7.
 Lorarius, 8.
 scindit Loramenta, 10.
 Fræna, 11.
 Cingula, 12.
 Baltheos, 13.
 Crumenas, 14.
 Hippoperas, 15. &c.
 de corio habulo, 9.

The Traveller.

LXXXV.

Viator.



A Traveller, 1.
 beareth on his shoulders

Viator, 1.
 portat humeris

F 4

in

in a Budget, 2.
these things
which his Satchel, 3.
or Couch, 4. cannot hold.
He is covered
with a Cloak, 5.
He holdeth a Staff, 6. in
his Hand
where with to bear up himself.
He hath need of
 Provision for the way,
as also of a pleasant and merry
 Companion, 7.
Let him not forsake the High-
road, 9. for a Foot-way, 8.
unless it be a beaten Path.
 By-ways, 10.
 and places where two ways
 meet, 11.
deceive, and lead men aside
into Uneven places, 12.
so do not By-paths, 13.
and Cross-ways, 14.
Let him therefore enquire
of those he meeteth, 15.
which way he must go ;
and let him take heed
of Robbers, 16.
as in the way, so also
in the Inn, 17.
where he lodgeth all Night.

in *Bulga, 2.*
quæ non capit
Funda, 3.
vel Marsupium, 4.
Tegitur
Lacernâ, 5.
Tenet Baculum, 6. Manu.

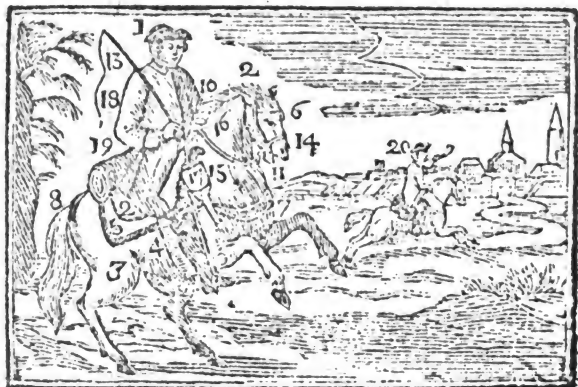
quo se fulciat.
Opus habet
Viatico,
ut & fido & facundo
Comite, 7.
Non deserat Viam
regiam, 9. propter Semitam, 8.
nisi sit Callis tritus.
Avia, 10.
& Bivvia, 11.

fallunt, & seducunt
in Salebras, 12.
non æquè Tramites, 13.
& Compita, 14.
Sciscitet igitur
obvios, 15.
quâ sit eundum ;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in viâ, sic etiam
in Diversorio, 17.
ubi pernoctat.

The Horſe-man.

LXXXVI.

Eques.



The Horſe-man, 1.
 ſetteth a Saddle, 2.
 on his Horſe, 3.
 and girdeth it on
 with a Girth, 4.
 He layeth a Saddle-cloth, 5.
 alſo upon him.

He decketh him with Trap-
 pings, a Fore-ftall, 6.
 a Breſt-cloth, 7.
 and a Crupper, 8.

Then he getteth upon
 his Horſe, putteth his feet
 into the Stirrups, 9.
 taketh the Bridle-rein, 10. 11.
 in his left hand, wherewith he
 guideth and holdeth the Horſe.

Then he putteth on
 his Spurs, 12.

Eques, 1.
 imponit Equo, 3.
 Ephippium, 2.
 idque ſuccingit
 Cingulo, 4.
 Inſternit etiam Dorſuale, 5.

Ornat eum Phaleris,
 Frontali, 6.
 Antilena, 7.
 & Poſtilena, 8.

Deinde inſilit in
 Equum, indit pedes
 Stapedibus, 9.
 capellit Lorum (habe-
 nam) 10. Freni, 11. ſiniſtrâ,
 quo ſeſcit, & retinet Equum.

Tum admovet
 Calcaria, 12.

and

and setteth him on
with a Switch, 13.

and holdeth him in
with a Musrol, 14.

The Holsters, 15.
hang down from the Pummel
of the Saddle, 16.
in which the Pistols, 17.
are put.

The Rider is clad in a short
Coat, 18.
his Cloak being tied behind
him, 19.

A Post, 20.
is carried on Horseback a full
Gallop.

incitatque

Virgula, 13.

& coercet

Postomide, 14.

Bulgæ, 15.

pendent ex Apice

Ephippii, 16.

quibus Sclopi, 17.

inferuntur.

Ipsæ Eques induitur Chia-
myde, 18.

Laccernâ revinctâ, 19.

à tergo.

Veredarius, 20.

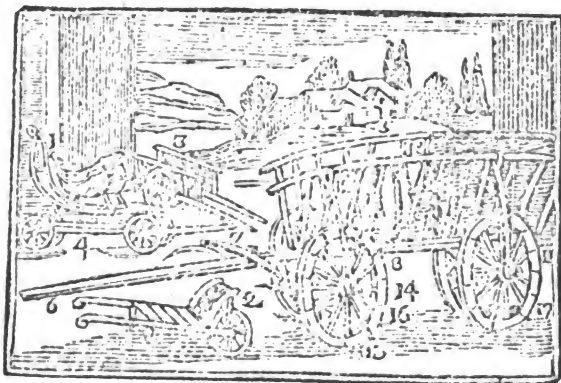
fertur Equo

cursum.

Carriages.

I XXXVII.

Vehicula.



We are carried on a Sled, 1.
over Snow and Ice.

A Carriage with one Wheel,
is called a Wheel-barrow, 2.

Vehimur Trabâ, 1.
super Nivibus & Glacie.

Vehiculum uni-rotum,
dicitur Palo, 2.

with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.
with four Wheels, a Waggon,
which is either

a Timber-waggon, 4.
or a Load-waggon, 5.

The parts of the Waggon are,
the Neep (or draught-tree) 6.
the Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the Sides, 9.

Then the Axle-trees, 10.
about which the Wheels run,
the Lin-pins, 11.
and Axle-tree-staves, 12.
being fastened before them.

The Nave, 13. is the
groundfast of the Wheel, 14.
from which come
twelve Spokes, 15.

The Ring encompasseth these,
which is made
of six Felloes, 16.
and as many Strakes, 17.
Hampers and Hurdles, 18.
are set in a Waggon.

birotum, Carrus, 3.
quadrirotum Currus,
qui vel

Sarracum, 4.
vel Plaustrum, 5.

Partes Currûs sunt,
Temo, 6.

Jugum, 7.
Compages, 8.

Spondæ, 9.
Tum Axes, 10.

circa quos Rotæ currunt,
Paxillis, 11.

& Obicibus, 12.
præfixis.

Modiolus, 13. est

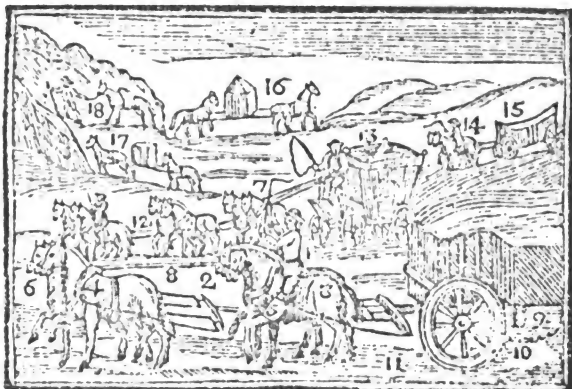
Basis Rotæ, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim Radii, 15.

Orbile ambit hos,
compositum
è sex Absidibus, 16.
& totidem Canthis, 17.

Corbes & Crates, 18.
imponuntur Currui.

LXXXVIII.

Carrying to and fro.

Veſtura.

*The Coach-man, 1.
joineſth a Horſe fit to match a
Saddle-horſe, 2, 3.
to the Coach-tree,
with Thongs or Chains, 5.
hanging down from the Col-
lar, 4.*

*Then he fitteth upon
the Saddle-horſe,
and driveth them that go be-
fore him, 6.
with a Whip, 7.
and guideth them
with a String, 8.*

*He greaſeth the Axle-tree
with Axle-tree greaſe,
out of a Greafe-pot, 9.
and ſtoppeth the wheel
with a Trigen, 10.*

*Auriga, 1.
jungit Parippum, 2. Sella-
rio, 3.
ad Temonem,
Loris vel Catenis, 5.
dependentibus
de Helcio, 4.
Deinde inſidet
Sellario,
agit ante ſe antecellentes, 6.*

Scuticâ, 7.

& ſeſtit

Funibus, 8.

Ungit Axem

Axungiâ,

ex vaſe unguentorio, 9.

& inhibet rotam

Sufflamine, 10.

in a steep descent.

And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts, 11.

Great Persons are carried with six Horses, 12.

by two Coachmen, in a Hanging-waggon, which is called a Coach, 13.

Others with two Horses, 14. in a Chariot, 15.

Horse Litters, 16, 17. are carried by two Horses.

They use Pack-horses, instead of Waggon, through Hills that are not passable, 18.

in præcipiti descensu.

Et sic aurigatur per Orbitas, 11.

Magnates vehuntur Sejugibus, 12.

duobus Rhedariis,

Curru pensili,

qui vocatur

Carpentum (Pilentum) 13.

Alii Bijugibus, 14.

Effedo, 15.

Arcerae, 16. & Læticae, 17.

portantur à duobus Equis.

Utuntur

Jumentis Clitellariis,

loco Curruum,

per montes invios, 18.

LXXXIX.

Passing over Waters.

Transitus Aquarum.



*Let he that is to pass over
a River should be wct,*

*Trajecturus flumen ne ma-
defiat,*

Bridges, 1.

were invented for Carriages,
and Foot-bridges, 2.
for Foot-men.

If a River
have a Ford, 3.
it is waded over, 4.

Floats, 5. also are made of
Timber pinned together;
or Ferry-boats, 6.
of Planks laid close together,
for fear they should receive
Water.

Besides Scullers, 7.
are made, which are rowed
with an Oar, 8,
or Pole, 9.
or haled
with an Haling-rope, 10.

Pontes, 1.

excogitati sunt pro Vehiculis,
& Ponticuli, 2.
pro Peditibus.

Si Flumen
habet Vadum, 3.
vadatur, 4.

Rates, 5. etiam struuntur
ex compactis tignis;
vel Pontones, 6.
ex trabibus consolidatis,
ne excipiant aquam.

Porro Lintres (Lembi) 7.
fabricantur, qui
aguntur Remo, 8.
vel Conto, 9.
aut trahuntur
Remulco, 10.

Swimming.

XC.

Natalus.



Men are wont also
to swim over Waters

Solent etiam
tranare aquas.

upon a bundle of flags, 1.
and besides upon blown Beast-
bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing
their Hands and Feet, 3. a-
broad.

And at last they learned
to tread the Water, 4.
being plunged up to the
girdle-stead, and carrying their
Cloaths upon their Head.

A Diver, 5.
can swim also
under the Water like a Fish.

super scirpeum fascem, 1.
porrò super inflatas boum
Vescicas, 2.
deinde liberè jactatu
Manuum Pedumque, 3.

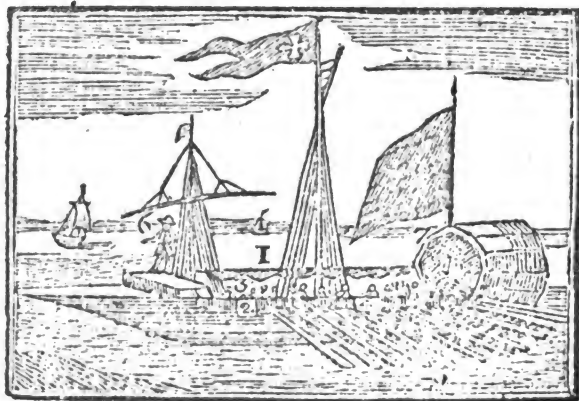
Tandem didicerunt
calcare aquam, 4.
immersi
cingulo tenus & gestantes]
Velles supra caput.

Urinator, 5.
etiam natare potest
sub aquâ, ut Piscis.

A Galley.

XCI.

Navis æstuaria.



A Ship furnished
with Oars, 1.
is a Barge, 2.
or a Foyst, &c.
in which the Rowers, 3.

Navis instructa
Remis, 1.
est Uniremis, 2.
vel Biremis, &c.
in quâ Remiges, 3.

*sitting on Seats, 4.
by the Oar-rings,
row, by striking the water
with the Oars, 5.*

*The Ship-matter, 6.
standing in the Fore-Castle,
and the Steers-man, 7.
sitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
steer the Vessel.*

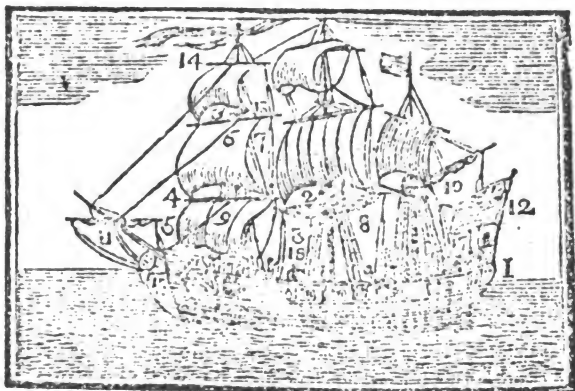
*confidentes per Transstra, 4.
ad Scalmos,
remigant pellendo aquam
Remis, 5.*

*Proreta, 6.
stans in Prora,
& Gubernator, 7.
sedens in Puppi,
tenensque Clavum, 8.
gubernant Navigium.*

XCII.

A Merchant-Ship.

Navis oneraria.



*A Ship, 1.
is driven onward,
not by Oars, but
by the only force of the Winds.*

*In it is a Mast, 2. set up,
fastened with Shrowds, 3.
on all sides to the main-chains,*

*Navigium, 1.
impellitur,
non remis, sed
solâ vi Venterum.*

*In illo Malus, 2. erigitur,
firmatus Funicibus, 3.
undique ad Oras Navis,*

to which the Sail-yards, 4. are tied, and the Sails, 5. to these, which are spread open, 6. to the wind, and are hoisted by Bowlines, 7.

The Sails are, the Main-Sail, 8. the Trinket, or Fore-sail, 9. the Mizzen-Sail, or Poop-Sail, 10.

The Beak, 11. is in the Fore-deck.

The Ancient, 12. is placed in the Stern.

On the Mast is the Fore-top, 13. the Watch-tower of the Ship, and over the Fore-top a Vane, 14. to shew which way the Wind standeth.

The Ship is stayed with an Anchor, 15.

The Depth is fathomed with a Plummet, 16.

Passengers walk up and down the Decks, 17.

The Seamen run to and fro through the Hatches, 18.

And thus, even Seas are passed over.

cui annectuntur *Antennæ*, 4. his *Vela*, 5. quæ expanduntur, 6.

ad Ventum, & *Verseris*, 7. versantur.

Vela sunt, *Artemon*, 8.

Deion, 9.

& *Epidromus*, 10.

Rostrum, 11. est in *Præra*.

Signum (vexillum) 12. ponitur in *Puppi*.

In *Malo* est *Corbis*, 13.

Specula Navis, & supra *Galeam*

Aplustre, 14.

Ventorum Index.

Navis sistitur *Anchorâ*, 15.

Profunditas exploratur *Belide*, 16.

Navigantes deambulant in *Tabulato*, 17.

Nautæ cursitant per *Foros*, 18.

Atque ita, etiam *Mariæ* trajiciuntur.

Ship-wreck.

XCIII.

Naufragium.



When a Storm, 1.
 ariseth on a sudden,
 they strike Sail, 2.
 lest the Ship should be dashed
 against Rocks, 3. or light up-
 on Shelves, 4.

If they cannot hinder her,
 they suffer Ship-wreck, 5.

And then the Men, the
 Wares, and all Things are mi-
 serably lost.

Nor doth the Sheet-anchor, 6.
 being cast with a Cable, do
 any Good.

Some escape
 either on a Plank, 7.
 and by swimming,
 or in the Boat, 8.

Part of the Wares,
 with the dead Folks,
 is carried out of the Sea, 9.
 upon the Shores.

Cum Procella, 1.
 oritur repente,
 contrahunt Vela, 2.
 ne Navis ad Scopulos, 3. alli-
 datur, aut incidat
 Brevia (Syrtes) 4.

Si non possunt prohibere,
 patiuntur Naufragium, 5.

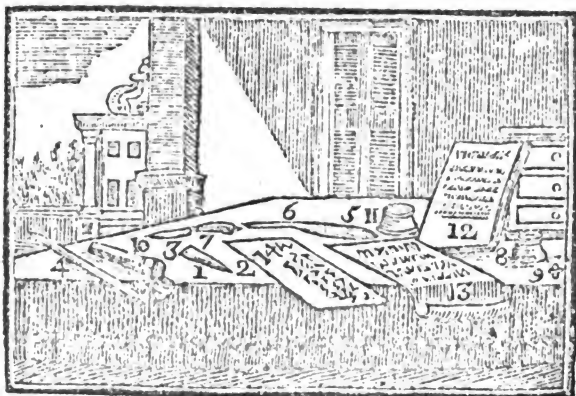
Tum Homines,
 Merces, omnia mi-
 serabiliter pereunt.

Neque hic
 Sacra anchora, 6. Rudenti
 jacta, quidquam adjuvat.

Quidam evadunt,
 vel tabula, 7.
 ac enatando.
 vel Scapha, 8.

Pars Mercium
 cum mortuis
 à Mari, 9. in littora defer-
 tur.

Writing.



The Ancients write
in Tables done over with wax
with a brazen Poitrel, 1.
with the sharp end, 2.
whereof letters were engraven,
and rubbed out again with the
broad end, 3.

Afterwards
they writ Letters
with a small Reed, 4.

We use a Goose-quill, 5.
the Stem, 6.

of which we make
with a Pen-knife, 7.

then we dip the Nib
in an Ink-horn, 8.

which is stopped
with a Stopple, 9.

and we put our Pens
into a Pennar, 10.

We dry a Writing

Veteres scribebant
in Tabellis ceratis
æneo Stilo, 1.
cujus parte cuspidata, 2.
exarabantur literæ,
rursum verò obliterabantur
planâ, 3.

Deinde
Literas pingebant
subtili Calamo, 4.

Nos utimur Anserinæ Pen-
na, 5. cujus Caulem, 6.

temperamus

Scalpello, 7.

tum intingimus Crenam
in Atramento, 8.

quod obstruitur

Operculo, 9.

& Pennas recondimus

in Calamario, 10.

Siccamus Scripturam

with

with Blotting-paper,
or Calis-sand
out of a Sand-box, 11.

And we indeed
write from the left hand
towards the right, 12.
the Hebrews
from the right hand
towards the left, 13.
the Chinese and other Indians,
from the top downwards, 14.

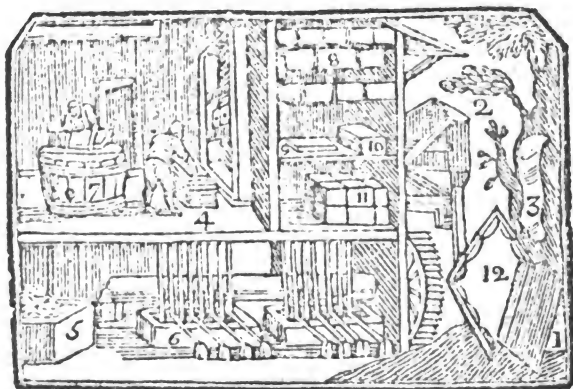
Chartâ bibulâ,
vel Arenâ scriptoriâ,
ex Theca Pulveraria, 11.

Et nos quidem
scribimus à sinistra
dextrorsum, 12.
Hebræi
à dextrâ
sinistrorsum, 13.
Chinenses & Indi alii,
à summo deorsum, 14.

Papcr.

XCV.

Papyrus.



The Ancients used
Beech-Boards, 1.
or Leaves, 2.
as also Barks, 3. of Trees;
especially
of an Egyptian Shrub,
which was called Papyrus.

Now Paper is in use,
which the Paper-maker

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis Faginis, 1.
aut Foliis, 2.
ut & Libris, 3. Arborum;
præsertim
Arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat Papyrus.

Nunc Charta est in usu,
quam Chartopæus

maketh

*waketh in a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linen rags, 5.
stamped to Mash, 6.
which being taken up in
Frames, 7.
he spreadeth into Sheets, 8.
and setteth them in the Air
that they may be dried.*

*Twenty-five of these
make a Quire, 9.
twenty Quires a Ream, 10.
and ten of these
a Bale of Paper, 11.*

*That which is to last long
is written on Parchment, 12.*

*in mola Papyracea, 4. conficit
è Linteis ætustis, 5.
in Pulmentum confusis, 6.
quod haustum
Normulis, 7.
diducit in Plagulas, 8.
exponitque aëri,
ut siccentur.*

*Harum XXV.
faciunt Scapam, 9.
XX Scapi Volumen minus, 10.
horum X.*

Volumen majus, 11.

*Duraturum diu
scribitur in Membrana, 12.*

Printing.

XCVI.

Typographia.



*The Printer hath
metal Letters
in a great number
put into Boxes, 5.
The Compofitor, 1.*

*Typographus habet
Typos Metallos,
magno numero
distributos per Loculamenta, 5.
Typotheta, 1.*

takesh

taketh them out one by one,
and according to the Copy,
(which he hath fastened
before him in a Visor, 2.)
composeth words
in a Composing-stick, 3.
till a Line be made ;
he putteth these in a Gally, 4.
till a Page, 6. be made,
and those again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chases, 8.
with Quoins, 9.
lest they should drop out,
and putteth them under
the Press, 10.

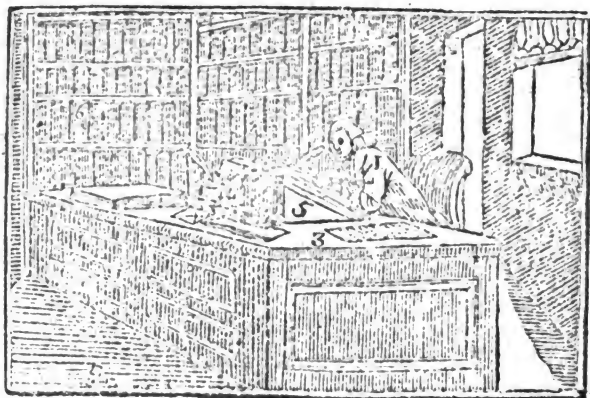
Then the Press-man
beateth it over
with Printers Ink,
by means of Balls, 11.
spreadeth upon it the Papers
put in the Frisnet, 12.
which being put
under the Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.
and pressed down with a
Bar, 15.
he maketh to take impression.

eximit illos singulatim,
& secundum exemplar,
(quod habet præfixum
sibi Retinaculo, 2.)
componit Verba
Gnomone, 3.
donec versus fiat ;
hos indit Formæ, 4.
donec Pagina, 6. fiat ;
has iterum Tabulâ composito-
riâ, 7. coarctatque eos
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope Cochlearum, 9.
ne dilabantur,
ac subjicit
Prelo, 10.

Tum Impressor
illinit
Atramento impressorio,
ope Pilarum, 11.
superimponit Chartas
inditas Operculo, 12.
quas subditas
Trochleæ, 14.
in Tigello, 13.
& impressas
Siculâ, 15.
facit imbibere typos.

XCVII.

The Booksellers Shop.

Bibliopolium.

*The Bookseller, 1.
 selleth Books
 in a Bookellers Shop, 2.
 of which he writeth
 a Catalogue, 3.*

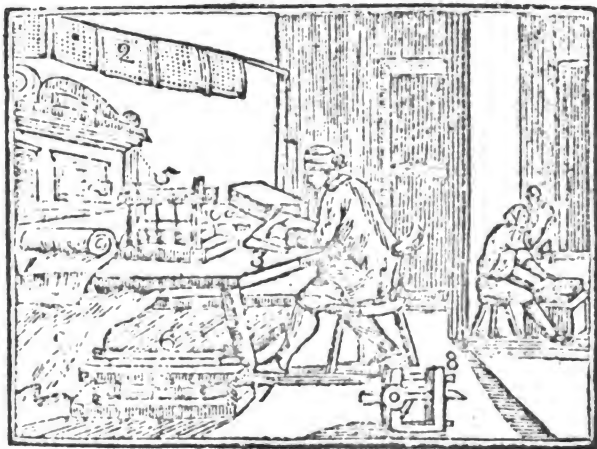
*The Books are placed
 on Shelves, 4.
 and are laid open for use
 upon a Desk, 5.*

*A Multitude of Books
 is called a Library, 6.*

*Bibliopola, 1.
 vendit Libros
 in Bibliopolio, 2.
 quorum conscribit
 Catalogum, 3.*

*Libri disponuntur
 per Repositoria, 4.
 & exponuntur ad usum,
 super Pluteum, 5.*

*Multitudo Librorum
 vocatur Bibliotheca, 6.*



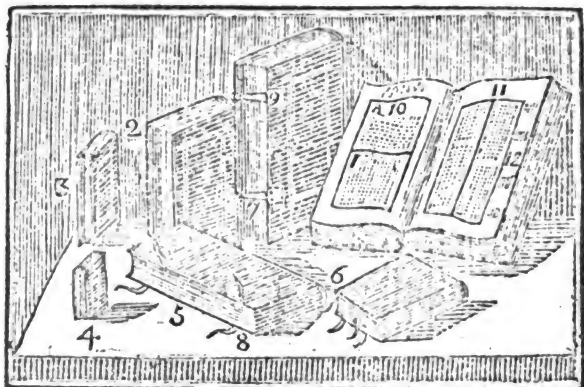
*In times past they glued
Paper to Paper,
and rolled them up together,
into one Roll, 1.*

*At this day
the Book-binder
bindeth Books,
whilst he wipeth, 2.
over Papers steep in Gum-wa-
ter, and then foldeth them to-
gether, 3.
beateth with a hammer, 4.
then stitcheth them up, 5.
presseth them in a Press, 6.
which hath two Screws, 7.
glueth them on the back,
cutteth off the edges
with a round Knife, 8.
and at last covereth them
with Parchment or Leather, 9
maketh them handsome,
and setteth on Claspes, 10.*

*Olim agglutinabant
Chartam Chartæ,
convolvebantque eas
in unum Volumen, 1.*

*Hodiè
Compactor
compingit Libros,
dum tergit, 2.
chartas maceratas aquâ
glutinosa, deinde
complicat, 3.
malleat, 4.
tum consuit, 5.
comprimat Frclo, 6.
quæ hæbet duos Cochleas, 7.
conglutinat dorso,
demarginat
retundo Cultro, 8.
tandem vestit
Membranâ, vel Corio, 9.
efformat,
& affigit Uncinules, 10.*

A Book



A Book,
as to its outward Shape,
 is either in Folio, 1.
 or in Quarto, 2.
 in Octavo, 3.
 in Duodecimo, 4. either
 made to open Side-ways, 5.
 or Long-ways, 6.
 with Brazen Clasps, 7.
 or Strings, 8.
 and Square-bosses, 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
sometimes divided with Co-
lumns, 11.
and Marginal Notes, 12.

Liber,
 quoad exteriorem Formam,
 est vel in Folio, 1.
 vel in Quarto, 2.
 in Octavo, 3.
 in Duodecimo, 4. vel
 Columnatus, 5.
 vel Linguatus, 6.
 cum Aeneis Clausuris, 7.
 vel Ligulis, 8.
 & angularibus Bullis, 9.
 Intus sunt Folia, 10.
 duabus Pagineis,
 aliquando Columnis divisa, 11.
 cumq; Notis Marginalibus, 12.

A School.

C.

Schola.



A School, 1.

is a Shop, in which
Young Wits
are fashion'd to Virtue, and
it is distinguish'd into Forms.

The Master, 2.

sitteth in a Chair, 3.

the Scholars, 4.

in Forms, 5.

he teacheth, they learn.

Some things

are writ down before them
with Chalk on a Table, 6.

Some sit

at a Table, and write, 7.

he mendeth their Faults, 8.

Some stand and rehearse things
committed to memory, 9.

Some talk together, 10. and
behave themselves wantonly
and carelessly;

Schola, 1.

est Officina, in quâ
Novelli Animi
formantur ad virtutem,
& distinguitur in Classes.

Præceptor, 2.

sedet in Cathedra, 3.

Discipuli, 4.

in-Subsellis, 5.

ille docet, hi discunt.

Quædam

præscribuntur illis
Cretâ in Tabella, 6.

Quidam sedent

ad Mensam, & scribunt, 7.
ipse corrigit, 8. Mendas.

Quidam stant, & recitant
mandata memoriæ, 9.

Quidam confabulantur, 10.
ac gerunt se petulantes,
& negligentes;

these

*these are chastised
with a Ferula, 11.
and a Rod, 12.*

*hi castigantur
Ferulâ (baculo) 11.
& Virgâ, 12.*

The Study.

CI.

Museum.



*The Study, 1.
is a place where a Student, 2.
apart from Men,
sitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilst he readeth Books, 3.
which being within his reach
he layeth open upon a Desk, 4.
and picketh all the best things
out of them
into his own Manual, 5.
or marketh them in them
with a Dash, 6.
or a little Star, 7.
in the Margin.
Being to sit up late,*

*Museum, 1.
est locus ubi Studiosus, 2.
secretus ab hominibus,
sedet solus,
deditus Studiis,
dum lætitat Libros, 3.
quos penes se
& exponit super Pluteum. 4.
& excerpit optima quæque
ex illis
in Manuale suum, 5.
notat in illis
Liturâ, 6.
vel Asterijco, 7.
ad Marginem.
Lucubraturus,*

he setteth a Candle, 8.
 on a Candlestick, 9.
 which is snuffed with Snuf-
 fers, 10. before the Candle he
 placeth a Screen, 11.
 which is green, that it may
 not hurt his Eye-sight ;
 richer Persons use a Taper,
 for a Tallow-Candle stinketh
 and smoaketh.

A Letter, 12. is wrapped
 up, writ upon, 13.
 and sealed, 14.

Going abroad by night,
 he maketh use of a Lan-
 thorn, 15. or a Torch, 16.

elevat Lychnum (Candelam) 8.
 in Candelabro, 9.
 qui emungitur Emunctorio, 10.
 ante Lychnum collocat
 Umbraculum, 11.
 quod viride est, ne hebetet
 oculorum aciem :
 opulentiores utuntur Cereo,
 nam Candela sebacea
 foetet & fumigat.

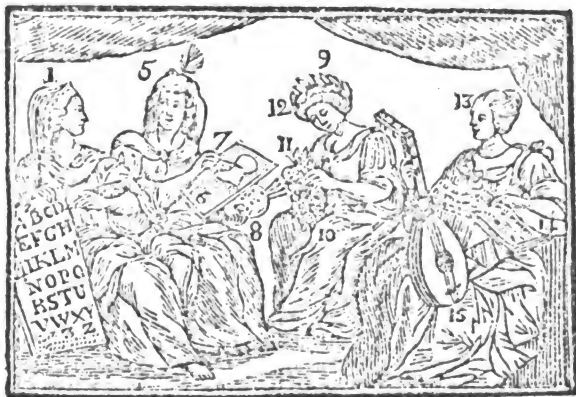
Epistola, 12. complicatur,
 inscribitur, 13.
 & obsignatur, 14.

Prodiens noctu,
 utitur Lanterna, 15.
 vel Face, 16.

CII.

Arts belonging to
 Speech.

Artes Sermonis.



Grammar, 1.

Grammatica, 1.

in

*is conversant about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh Words, 3.
and teacheth how to utter,
write, 4. put together,
and part them rightly.*

*Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.
a rude Form, 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flourishes, 8.
such as are Figures,
Elegancies,
Adages,
Apothegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglyphicks, &c.*

*Poetry, 9.
gathereth these Flowers of
Speech, 10.
and tieth them as it were
into a little Garland, 11.
and so making of Prose
a Poem,
it maketh several sorts of Verses
and Odes,
and is therefore crown'd with
a Laurel, 12.*

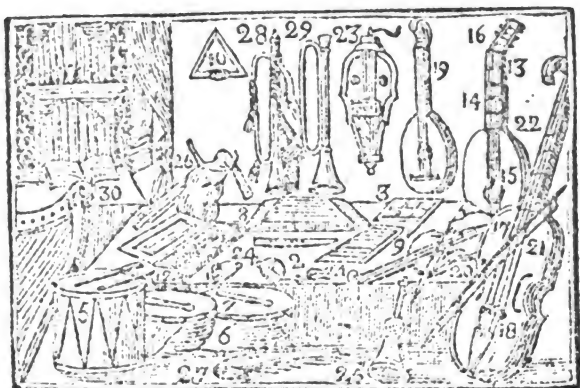
*Musick, 13.
setteth Tunes, 14.
with pricks,
to which it setteth words,
and so singeth alone,
or in Consort,
or by Voice,
or Musical Instruments, 15.*

*versatur circa Literas, 2.
ex quibus componit Voces,
verba, 3. docetque elo-
qui, scribere, 4. construere,
distingnere (interpungere)
eas rectè.*

*Rhetorica, 5.
pingit, 6. quasi
rudem formam, 7.
Sermonis Oratoris
Pigmentis, 8.
ut sunt Figuræ,
Elegantia,
Adagia (proverbia)
Apothegmata,
Sententia (Gnomæ)
Similia,
Hieroglyphica, &c.*

*Poesis, 9.
colligit
hos Flores Orationis, 10.
& colligat quasi
in Corollam, 11.
atque ita, faciens è prosa
ligatam orationem,
componit varia Carmina,
& Hymnos (Odas)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauri, 12.*

*Musica, 13.
componit Melodias, 14.
Notas,
quibus aptat verba,
atque ita cantat sola,
vel Conventu (Symphonia)
aut voce,
aut instrumentis Musicis, 15.*

Musical Instruments. CIII. *Instrumenta musica.*

Musical Instruments are
those which make a sound:

First,
when they are beaten upon,
as a Cymbal 1. with a Pestil,
a little Bell, 2.
with an Iron pellet within;
or Rattle, 3.
by tossing it about;
a Jew's-Drum, 4.
bring put to the mouth,
with the finger;
a Drum, 5.
and a Kettle, 6.
with a Drum-stick, 7.
as also the Dulcimer, 8.
with the Shepherd's-harp, 9.
and the Tymbrel, 10.

Secondly,
upon which Strings
are stretched, and struck upon,
as the Psaltery, 11.

*Musica instrumenta sunt
quæ edunt vocem :*

Primò,
cum pulsantur,
ut Cymbalum, 1. Pistillo,
Tintinnabulum, 2.
intus Globulo ferreo;
Crepitaculum, 3.
circumversando;
Crembalum, 4.
ori admotum,
Digito;
Tympanum, 5.
& Abenum, 6.
Claviculâ, 7.
ut & Sambuca, 8.
cum Organo pastoritio, 9.
& Sistrum (Crotalum) 10.

Secundò,
in quibus Chordæ
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut Nablium, 11.

and

and the Virginals, 12.
with both hands ;
the Lute, 13.
(in which is the Neck, 14.
the Belly, 15.
the Pegs, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.
are stretched
upon the Bridge, 18.)
the Cittern, 19.
with the right hand only,
the Vial, 20.
with a Bow, 21.
and the Harp, 23.
with a Wheel within,
which is turned about :
the Stops, 22.
in every one are touched
with the left hand.
At last,
those which are blown,
as with the mouth,
the Flute, 24.
the Shawm, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.
the Corner, 27.
the Trumpet, 28, 29.
or with Bellows,
as a pair of Organs, 30.

cum Clavicordio, 12.
utrâque manu ;
Testudo (Chelys) 13.
(in quâ Jugum, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& Verticilli, 16.
quibus Nervi, 17.
intenduntur
super Ponticulam, 18.)
& Cythara, 19.
Dexterâ tantum,
Pandura, 20.
Plectro, 21.
& Lyra, 23.
intus rotâ,
quæ versatur :
Dimensiones, 22.
in singulis tanguntur
sinistra.
Tandem
quæ inflantur,
ut Ore,
Fistula (Tibia) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27.
Tuba, 28. Buccina, 29.
vel Follibus,
ut Organum pneumaticum, 30.



The Naturalist, 1.
vieweth all the works of God
in the World.

The Supernaturalist, 2.
searcheth out the Causes and
Effects of Things.

The Arithmetician
reckoneth Numbers,
by adding, subtracting,
multiplying, and dividing;
and that either by Cyphers, 3.
on a Slate,
or by Counters, 4.
upon a Desk.

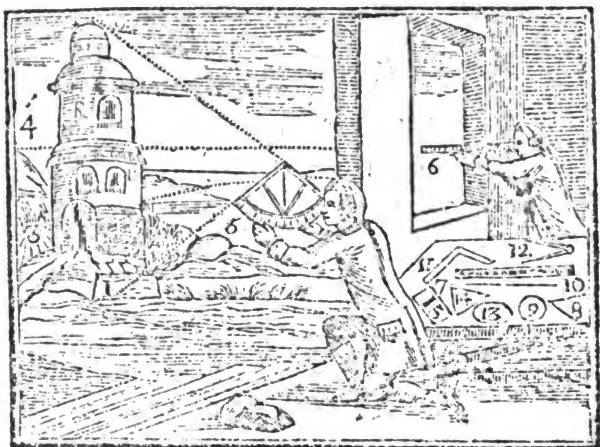
Country People reckon, 5.
with Figures of Tens, X.
and Figures of Five, V.
by Twelves, Fifteens,
and Threescores.

Physicus, 1.
speculatur omnia Dei Opera
in Mundo.

Metaphysicus, 2.
perscrutatur Causas
& Rerum Effi:ta.

Arithmeticus
computat Numeros,
addendo, subtrahendo,
multiplicando, dividendo;
idque vel Cyphris, 3.
in Palimocesto,
vel Calculis, 4.
super Abacum.

Rustici numerant, 5.
Decussibus, X.
& Quincuncibus, V.
per Duodenas, Quindenat,
& Sexagenas.



*A Geometrician
measurcth the height of
a Tower, 1 2.
or the distance
of places, 3. . . . 4.
either with a Quadrant, 5.
or a Jacob's staff, 6.*

*He marketh out the
Figures of Things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Square, 11.
and a pair of Compasses, 12.*

*Out of these arise
an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.
and other figures.*

*Geometra
metitur altitudinem
Turris, 1. . . . 2.
aut distantiam
locorum, 3. . . . 4.
five Quadrante, 5.
five Radio, 6.*

*Designat
Figuras Rerum
lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& Circulis, 9.
ad Regulam, 10.
Normam, 11.
& Circinum, 12.*

*Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliae figurae.*



*Astronomy considereth
the motion of the Stars ;
Astrology,
the Effects of them.*

*The Globe of Heaven
is turned about upon an
Axle-tree, 1.
about the Globe of the
earth, 2.
in the space of XXIV. hours.*

*The Pole-stars, or Pole,
the Arctick, 3.
and Antarctick, 4.
conclude the Axle-tree
at both ends.*

*The Heaven is full of Stars
every where.*

*There are reckoned above
a thousand fixed Stars ;
but of Constellations
towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.*

*Astronomia considerat
motus Astrorum ;
Astrologia,
eorum effectus.*

*Globus Cæli
volvitur
super Axem, 1.
circa globum
terræ, 2.
spacio XXIV. horarum.*

*Stellæ polares,
Arcticus, 3.
& Antarcticus, 4.
finiunt Axem
utrinque.*

*Cælum est Stellatum
undique.*

*Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus mille ;
Siderum verò
Septentrionariorum, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.*

Add

*Add to these the XII. signs
of the Zodiaque, 5.*

every one XXX. degrees,

whose names are ♈ Aries,

♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,

♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,

♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,

♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricorn.

♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.

*Under this move the seven
wandering-stars,
which they call Planets,
whose way is a circle
in the middle of the Zodiack,
called the Ecliptick, 6.*

Other Circles are,

the Horizon, 7.

the Meridian, 8.

the Æquator, 9.

the two Colures,

the one of the Equinoxes, 10.

of the Spring,

*when the ☉ entereth into ♈ ;
Autumnal*

when it entereth into ♎)

the other of the Solstices, 11.

(of the Summer,

*when the ☉ entereth into ♋ ;
of the Winter,*

when it entereth into ♑)

the two Tropicks,

the Tropick of Cancer, 12.

the Tropick of Capricorn, 13.

and the two

polar Circles, 14. . . 15.

Add Signa XII.

Zodiaci, 5.

quodlibet graduum, XXX.

quorum nomina sunt,

♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gem.

♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo

♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,

♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricorn,

♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.

Sub hoc cursitant

Stellæ errantes VII.

quas vocant Planetas,

quorum via est Circulus,

in medio Zodiaci,

dictus Ecliptica, 6.

Alii Circuli sunt,

Horizon, 7.

Meridianus, 8.

Æquator, 9;

duo Coluri,

alter Æquinoxtiorum, 10:

(Verni,

quando ☉ ingreditur ♈ ;

Autumnalis,

quando ingreditur ♎)

alter Solsticiorum, 11.

(Æstivi,

quando ☉ ingreditur ♋ ;

Hyberni,

quando ingreditur ♑)

duo Tropici,

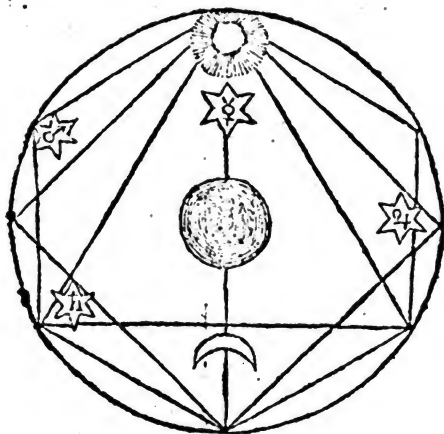
Tr. Canceri, 12.

Tr. Capricorni, 13.

& duo

Polaris, 14. . . 15.

The Aspects of the CVI. Planetarium Aspectus. Planets.



The Moon, ☾
runneth through the Zodiack
every Month;
The Sun, ☉
in a Year;
Mercury, ☿
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred and ff-
teen, the other in 585 Days;
Mars, ♂
in two Years;
Jupiter, ♃
is almost twelve;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty Years.

Hercupon they meet variouſly
among themſelves, and have
mutual Aspects one towards
another.

Luna, ☾
percurrit Zodiacum
ſingulis Menſibus;
Sol, ☉
Anno;
Mercurius, ☿
& Venus, ♀
circa Solem,
illé CXV.
hæc DLXXXV. Diebus;
Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♄
triginta Annis.
Hinc conveniunt variè
inter ſe,
& ſe mutuo adſpiciunt.

As here the ☉ and ☾ are
in Conjunction,

☉ and ♀ in Opposition,

☉ and ♄ in a Trine Aspect,

☉ and ♀ in a Quartile,

☉ and ♄ in a Sextile.

Ut hic sunt, ☉ & ☾ in
Conjunctione,

☉ & ♀ in Oppositione,

☉ & ♄ in Trigono,

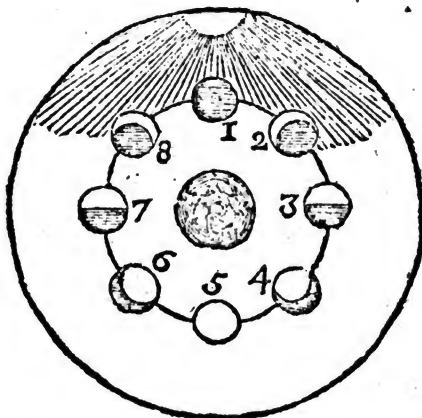
☉ & ♀ in Quadratura,

☉ & ♄ in Sextili.

CVII.

The Apparitions of the
Moon.

Phases Luna.



The Moon

*Shineth not by her own Light,
but that which is borrowed
of the Sun.*

*For the one half of it
is always enlightened,
the other remaineth darkish.*

*Hereupon we see it
in Conjunction with the
Sun, 1.*

*to be obscure, almost none at all;
in Opposition, 5.*

Luna

*lucet non sua propria Luce,
sed mutuata
a Sole.*

*Nam altera ejus medietas
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.*

*Hinc videmus,
in Conjunctione
Solis, 1.*

*obscuram, imo nullam :
in Oppositione, 5.*

whole

whole and clear,
 (and we call it
 the Full Moon;)
 sometimes in the half,
 (and we call it the Prime, 3.
 and last quarter, 7.)

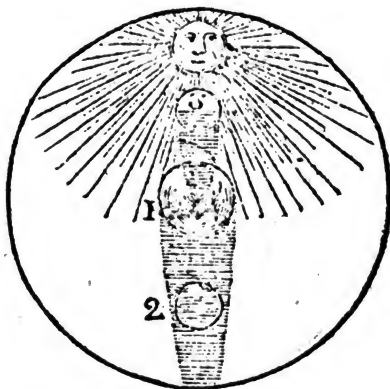
Otherwise it waxeth, 2...4.
 or waneth, 6...8.
 and is said to be horned,
 or more than half round.

totam & lucidam,
 (& vocamus
Plenisunium :)
 alias dimidiam,
 (& dicimus *Primam*, 3:
 & *ultimam*, 7. *Quadrant*.)
 Cæterbqui crescit, 2...4.
 aut decrescit, 6...8.
 & vocatur *falcata*,
 vel *gibbosa*.

The Eclipses.

CVIII.

Eclipses.



The Sun
 is the fountain of light,
 inlightening all things;
 but the Earth, 1.
 and the Moon, 2.
 being shady Bodies,
 are not pierced with its rays,
 for they cast a shadow upon
 the place just over against them.

Therefore
 when the Moon lighteth

Sol
 est fons Lucis,
 illuminans omnia;
 sed Terra, 1.
 & Luna, 2.
 Corpora opaca,
 non penetrantur ejus radiis,
 nam jaciunt umbram
 in locum oppositum.
 Ideo,
 cum Luna incidit

into

into the shadow of the Earth, 2.
it is darkened, which we call
an Eclipse, or defect.

But when the Moon runneth
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth, 3.
it covereth it with its shadow;
and this we call
the Eclipse of the Sun,
because it taketh from us
the sight of the Sun,
and its light;
neither doth the Sun for all that
suffer any thing,
but the Earth.

in umbram *Terræ*, 2.
obscuratur, quod vocamus
Eclipsin (deliquium) *Lunæ*.

Cum vero *Luna* currit
inter *Solem*
& *Terram*, 3.
obtegit illum umbrâ suâ;
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia adimit nobis
prospectum *Solis*,
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen *Sol*
patitur aliquâ,
sed *Terra*.

CIX.

The Terrestrial Sphere.

Sphæra terrestris.

a.



The Earth is round,
and therefore to be represented
by two Hemispheres, a . . . b.
The Circuit of it

Terra est rotunda,
singenda igitur
duobus Hemispheriis, a . . . b.
Ambitus ejus

is

is 360 degrees,
(whereof every one maketh
60 English Miles)
or 21600 Miles,
and yet it is but a prick,
compared with the World,
whereof it is the Centre.

They measure the Longitude
of it by Climates, 1.
and the Latitude by
Parallels, 2.

The Ocean, 3. compasseth it,
about, and five Seas wash it,
the Mediterranean Sea, 4.
the Baltick Sea, 5. the Red
Sea, 6. the Persian Sea, 7.
and the Caspian Sea, 8.

est graduum CCCLX.
(quorum quisque facit
LX. Milliaria *Anglica*)
vel. 21600 Milliarium,
& tamen est punctum,
collata cum orbe,
cujus Centrum est.

Longitudinem ejus
dimetiuntur Climatibus, 1.
Latitudinem,
lineis Parallelis, 2.

Oceanus, 3. ambit eam
& Maria V. perfundunt,
Mediterraneum, 4.
Balticum, 5. *Erythræum*, 6.
Persicum, 7.
Caspium, 8.

CIX.

The terrestrial Sphere.

Sphæra terrestris.



It is divided into V. Zones,
whereof the II. frigid ones, 9. 9.

Distribuitur in Zonas V.
quarum duæ frigidae, 9. 9.

are uninhabitable ;
the II. Temperate ones, 10. . 10.
and the Torrid one, 11.
habitable.

Besides it is divided
into three Continents ;
this of ours, 12. which is subdivi-
ded into Europe, 13.
Asia, 14. Africa, 15.
America, 16. . . 16.
(whose Inhabitants are
Antipodes to us)
and the South Land, 17. . . 17.
yet unknown.

They that dwell under the
North Pole, 18. have the days
and nights 6 months long.

Infinite Islands
float in the Seas.

sunt inhabitabiles ;
duæ Temperatæ, 10. . . 10.
& Torrida, 11.
habitantur.

Ceterum divisa est
in tres Continentes ;
nostram, 12. quæ subdivi-
ditur in Europam, 13.
Asiam, 14. Africam, 15.
in Americam, 16. . . 16.
(cujus Incolæ
sunt Antipodes nobis ;)
& in Terram Australem, 17. . 17.
adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes sub Arcto, 18.
habent Dies
Noctes semestrales.

Infinitæ Insulæ
natant in maribus.

Europe.

CX.

Europa.



The chief Kingdoms of
Europe, are

In Europâ nostrâ
sunt Regna primaria,

Spain,

Spain, 1.
 France, 2.
 Italy, 3.
 England, 4.
 Scotland, 5.
 Ireland, 6.
 Germany, 7.
 Bohemia, 8.
 Hungary, 9.
 Croatia, 10.
 Dacia, 11.
 Slavonia, 12.
 Greece, 13.
 Thrace, 14.
 Podolia, 15.
 Tartary, 16.
 Lithuania, 17.
 Poland, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.
 Denmark, 20.
 Norway, 21.
 Swedeland, 22.
 Lapland, 23.
 Finland, 24.
 Lissland, 25.
 Prussia, 26.
 Muscovy, 27.
 and Russia, 28.

Hispania, 1.
Galia, 2.
Italia, 3.
Anglia (Britannia) 4.
Scotia, 5.
Hibernia, 6.
Germania, 7.
Bohemia, 8.
Hungaria, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dacia, 11.
Slavonia, 12.
Græcia, 13.
Thracia, 14.
Podolia, 15.
Tartaria, 16.
Lituania, 17.
Polonia, 18.
Belgium, 19.
Dania, 20.
Nor-vegia, 21.
Suecia, 22.
Lappia, 23.
Finnia, 24.
Livonia, 25.
Borussia, 26.
Muscovia, 27.
 & *Russia*, 28.



*This Life is a way,
or a place divided into two
ways, like
Pythagoras's Letter Y.
broad, 1.*

*on the left-hand track ;
narrow, 2. on the right ;
that belongs to Vice, 3.
this to Virtue, 4.*

*Mind, young Man, 5.
imitate Hercules ;
leave the left hand way,
turn from Vice ;
the Entrance, 6. is fair,
but the End, 7.
is ugly and steep down.*

*Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny, 8.
no way is unpassable to virtue ;
follow whither Virtue leadeth*

*Vita hæc est via,
five Bivium,
simile
Litteræ Pithagoricæ Y.
latum, 1.*

*sinistro tramite,
angustum, 2. dextro ;
ille Vitii, 3. est,
hic Virtutis, 4.*

*Adverte, juvenis, 5.
imitare Herculem ;
linque sinistram,
aversare vitium ;
Aditus speciosus, 6.
sed Exitus, 7.
turpis & præceps.*

*Dextera ingredi,
utut spinosa, 8.
nulla via invia virtuti ;
sequere quâ viâ ducit virtus
through*

through narrow places,
to stately palaces,
to the Tower of Honour, 9.

Keep the middle
and strait path,
and thou shalt go very safe.

Take heed thou do not go
too much on the right hand, 10.

Bridle in, 12.
the wild Horse, 11.

of Affection,
lest thou fall down headlong.

See thou dost not go amiss
on the left hand, 13.
in an ass-like sluggishness, 14.
but go onwaras constantly,
persevere to the end,
and thou shalt be crowned, 15.

per angusta,
ad augusta,
ad arcem honoris, 9.

Tene medium
& rectum tramitem;
ibis tutissimus.

Cave excedas
ad dextram, 10.

Compeſce fræno, 12.
equum ferocem, 11.

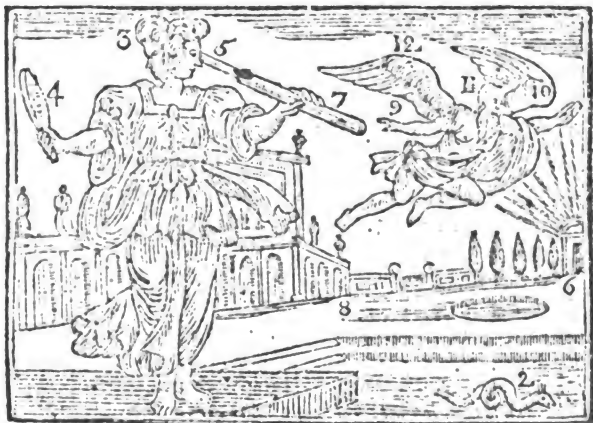
Affectus,
ne præceps ſias.

Cave deſicias
ad ſiniftram, 13.
ſegnitiæ aſſinâ, 14.
ſed progredere conſtanter,
perſeuerando ad finem,
& coronaberis, 15.

Prudence.

CXII.

Prudentia.



Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.
circumspectat omnia

as a Serpent, 2.

and doth, speaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain.

She looks backwards, 3.

as into a Looking-glass, 4.

to things past;

and seeth before her, 5.

as with a Perspective-glass, 7.

things to come,

or the End, 6.

and so she perceiveth

what she hath done,

and what remaineth to be done.

She proposeth

an Honest, Profitable,

and withal, if it may be done,

a Pleasant End

to her Actions.

Having foreseen the End,

she looketh out Means,

as a Way, 8.

which leadeth to the End;

but such as are certain

and easy, and fewer rather

than more,

lest any thing should hinder.

She watcheth Opportunity, 9.

(which having

a bushy Forehead, 10.

and being bald-pated, 11.

and moreover,

having wings, 12.

doth quickly slip away,)

and catcheth it.

She goeth on her way wari-

ly, for fear she should stumble

or go amiss.

ut Serpens, 2.

agitque, loquitur, aut cogitat nihil incassum.

Respicit, 3.

tanquam in Speculum, 4.

ad præterita;

& prospicit, 5.

tanquam Telescopio, 7.

Futura,

seu Finem, 6.

atque ita perspicit

quid egerit,

& quid restet agendum.

Actionibus suis

præfigit Scopum,

Honestum, Utilem,

simulque, si fieri potest,

Jucundum.

Fine prospecto,

dispicit Media,

ceu Viam, 8.

quæ ducit ad sinem;

sed certa & facilia,

pauciora potius

quàm plura,

ne quid impediat.

Attendit Occasione, 9.

(quæ

Fronte Capillata, 10.

sed vertice calva, 11.

adhæc

alata, 12.

facile elabitur)

eamque captat.

In viâ pergit cautè (pro-

vidè) ne impingat

aut aberret.

Diligence.

CXIII.

Sedulitas.



Diligence, 1. loveth labours,
 avoideth Sloth,
 is always at work,
 like the Pismire, 2.
 and carrieth together, as she
 doth, for herself,
 Store of all things, 3.

She doth not always sleep,
 or make holidays,
 as the Sluggard, 4.
 and the Grasshopper, 5. do,
 whom Want, 6.
 at the last overtaketh.

She pursueth what things
 she hath undertaken, chearfully,
 even to the end;
 she putteth nothing off till the
 morrow, nor doth she sing
 the Crow's song, 7.
 which saith ever and over,

Sedulitas, 1. amat labores,
 fugit Ignaviam,
 semper est in opere,
 ut Formica, 2.
 & comportat, ut illa,
 sibi,
 omnium rerum Copiam, 3.

Non semper dormit,
 aut ferias agit,
 ut Ignavus, 4.
 & Cicada, 5.
 quos Inopia, 6.
 tandem premit.

Urget
 incepta alacriter
 ad finem usque;
 procrastinat nihil,
 nec cantat
 cantilenam Corvi, 7.
 qui ingeminat

Cras;

Cras, Cras.

*After labours undergone,
and ended,
being even wearied,
she refresheth herself;
but being refreshed with Rest,
that she may not use herself to
Idleness, she falleth again to
her Business.*

*A diligent Scholar
is like Bees, 8.
which carry honey
from divers Flowers, 9.
into their Hive, 10.*

Cras, Cras,*Post labores exantlatos,*

*& lassata,
quiescit;
sed recreata Quiesce,
ne adsuescat
Otio, redit
ad Negotia.*

*Diligens Discipulus,
similis est apibus, 8.
qui congerunt mel
ex variis Floribus, 9.
in Alveare suum, 10.*

Temperance.**CXIV.****Temperantia.**

Temperance, 1.
*prescribeth a mean
to Meat and Drink, 2.
and restraineth the desire,
as with a Bridle, 3.*

Temperantia, 1.
*præscribit modum
Cibo & Potui, 2.
& continet cupidinem,
ceu Freno, 3.*

and

*and so moderateth all things,
lest any thing too much be done.*

Revellers
are made drunk, 4.
they stumble, 5.
they spue, 6.
and brabble, 7.

From Drunkenness
proceedeth Lasciviousness;
from this,
a lewd Life
amongst Whoremasters, 8.
and Whores, 9.
in kissing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing, 10.

*& sic moderatur omnia,
ne quid nimis fiat.*

*Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titubant, 5:
ructant (vomunt) 6.
& rixantur, 7.*

*E Crapula
oritur Lascivia;
ex hac,
Vita libidinosa,
inter Fornicatores, 8.
& Scorta, 9.
Osculando (basiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
& tripudiando, 10.*

Fortitude.

CXV.

Fortitudo.



Fortitude, 1.
is undaunted in Adversity,

Fortitudo, 1.
impavida est in Adversis,
and

*and bold as a Lion, 2.
but not haughty in Prosperity,
leaning on her own Pillar, 3.
of Constancy;
and being the same in all things,
ready to undergo both estates
with an even mind.*

*She receiveth the strokes
of Misfortune
with the Shield, 4.
of Sufferance:
and keepeth off the Passions,
the enemies of quietness,
with the Sword, 5.
of Valour.*

*& confidens, ut Leo, 2.
at non tumida in Secundis,
innixa suo Columini, 3.
Constantiæ;
& eadem in omnibus,
parata ad ferendam utramque
fortunam æquo animo.*

*Excipit ictus
Infortunii
Clypeo, 4.
Tolerantiæ:
& propellit Affectus,
hostes Euthymix,
Gladio, 5.
Virtutis.*

Patience.

CXVI.

Patentia.



*Patience, 1.
endureth Calamities, 2.*

*Patentia, 1.
tolerat Calamitates, 2.*
H

an?

and Wrongs, 3. meekly
like a Lamb, 4.

as the fatherly chastise-
ment of God, 5.

In the mean while she leaneth
upon the Anchor of Hope, 6.
(as a Ship, 7.

tossed by waves in the Sea)
she prayeth to God, 8.

weeping,

and expecteth the Sun, 10.

after cloudy weather, 9.

suffering evils,

and hoping better things.

On the contrary,
the impatient Person, 11.

waileth, lamenteth,

rageth against himself, 12.

grumbieth like a Dog, 13.

and yet doth no good;

at the last he despaireth,

and becometh his own mur-
derer, 14.

Being full of rage he desireth
to revenge wrongs.

& Injurias, 3. humiliter

ut Agnus, 4.

tanquam paternam *ferulam*
Dei, 5.

Interim innititur

Spei Anchoræ, 6.

(ut *Navis*, 7.

fluctuans mari)

Deo supplicat, 8.

illacrymando,

& expectat *Phœbum*, 10.

post *Nubila*, 9.

ferens mala,

sperans meliora.

Contra,

Impatiens, 11.

plorat, lamentatur,

debacchatur, 12. in seipsum,

obmurmurat ut *Canis*, 13.

& tamen nil proficit;

tandem desperat,

& fit *Autochir*, 14.

Furibundus cupit
vindicare injurias.



Men are made
for one another's good ;
therefore let them be kind.

Be thou sweet and lovely
in thy Countenance, 1.
gentle and civil
in thy Behaviour and Man-
ners, 2.

affable and true-spoken
with thy Mouth, 3.
affectionate and candid
in thy Heart, 4.

So love,
and so shalt thou be loved ;
and there will be
a mutual Friendship, 5.
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.
heartly, gentle,
and wishing well on both parts.

Forward Men are
hateful, sly, unpleasant,

*Homines facti sunt
ad mutua commoda ;
ergo sint humani.*

*Sis suavis & amabilis
Vultu, 1.
comis & urbanus
Gestu ac Moribus, 2.*

*affabilis & verax
Ore, 3.
candens & candidus
Corde, 4.*

*Sic ama,
sic amaberis ;
& fiat
mutua Amicitia, 5.
ceu Turturum, 6.
concor, mansueta,
& benevola utrinque.*

*Morosi homines sunt
odiosi, torvi, illegidi,*

contentious, angry, 7.
 cruel, 8.
 and implacable,
 (rather Wolves and Lions,
 than Men)
 and such as fall out among
 themselves,
 hereupon they fight in a Duel, 9.
 Envy, 10.
 wisheth ill to others,
 pineth away herself.

contentiosi, iracundi, 7.
 crudeles, 8.
 ac implacabiles,
 (magis Lupi & Leones,
 quàm homines)
 & inter se discordes,
 hinc configunt Duells, 9.
 Invidia, 10.
 malè cupiendo aliis,
 conficit seipsam.

Justice.

CXVIII.

Iustitia.



Justice, 1.
 is painted, sitting
 on a square stone, 2.
 for she ought to be immovable;
 with hood-winked eyes, 3.
 that she may not respect
 persons;
 stopping the left ear, 4.

Iustitia, 1.
 pingitur, sedens
 in lapide quadrato, 2.
 nam debet esse immobilis;
 obvelatis oculis, 3.
 ad non respiciendum
 personas;
 claudens aurem sinistram, 4.

to be reserved
 for the other party ;
 holding in her right *Hand*
 a Sword, 5.
 and a Bridle, 6.
 to punish
 and restrain evil men ;
 Besides,
 a pair of Balances, 7.
 in the right scale, 8. whereof,
 Deserts,
 and in the left, 9.
 Rewards being put,
 are made even one with ano-
 ther, and so good Men are in-
 cited to virtue, as it were
 with Spurs, 10.
 In Bargains, 11.
 let Men deal candidly :
 let them stand to their
 Covenants and Promises ;
 let that which is given one
 to keep,
 and that which is lent,
 be restored :
 let no man be pillaged, 12.
 or hurt, 13.
 let every one have his own :
 these are the precepts of Justice.
 Such things as these are
 forbidden in God's 5th and
 7th Commandment,
 and deservedly punish'd on the
 Gallows and the Wheel, 14.

reservandam
 alteri parti ;
 Tenens dextrâ
 Gladium, 5.
 & Frænum, 6.
 ad puniendum
 & cœercendum malos ;
 Præterea,
 Stateram, 7.
 cujus dextræ Lanci, 8.
 Merita,
 Sinistræ, 9.
 Præmia imposita,
 sibi invicem exequantur,
 atque ita boni incitantur ad
 virtutem,
 ceu Calcaribus, 10.
 In Contractibus, 11.
 candidè agatur :
 stetur
 Pæctis & Promissis ;
 Depositum,
 & Mutuum,
 reddantur :
 nemo expiletur, 12.
 aut lædatur, 13.
 suum cuique tribuatur :
 hæc sunt præcepta Justitiæ.
 Talia prohibentur,
 quinto & septimo Dei
 Præcepto,
 & meritò puniuntur
 Cruce ac Rosâ, 14.

Liberality.

CXIX.

Liberalitas.



Liberality, 1.

keepeth a mean about Riches.
which she honestly seeketh,
that she may have somewhat
to bestow on them that want, 2.

She clotheeth, 3.

nourisheth, 4.

and enricheth, 5.

these with a chearful Coun-
tenance, 6.

and a winged Hand, 7.

She submitteth her wealth, 8.
to herself, not herself to it,
as the covetous man, 9. doth,
who hath, that he may have,
and is not the Owner,
but the Keeper of his goods,
and being unsatiabie,
always scrapeth together, 10.
with his Nails.

Liberalitas, 1,

servat modum circa Divitias,
quas honestè quærit,
ut habeat quod
largiatur Egenis, 2.

Hos vestit, 3.

nutrit, 4.

ditat, 5.

Vultu hilari, 6.

& Manu alata, 7.

Subjicit opes, 8.

sibi, non se illis,

ut Avarus, 9.

qui habet, ut habeat,

& non est Possessor,

sed Custos bonorum suorum,

& insatiabilis,

semper corradiit, 10.

Unguibus suis.

More

*Moreover he spareth
and keepeth,
hoarding up, 11.
that he may always have.*

*But the Prodigal, 12.
badly spendeth things
well gotten,
and at the last wanteth.*

*Sed & parcit
& adservat,
occludendo, 11.
ut semper habeat.*

*At Prodigus. 12.
malè disperdit
benè parta,
ac tandem eget.*

CXX.

*Society betwixt Man
and Wife.*

*Societas Con-
jugalis.*



Marriage

*was appointed by God
in Paradise, for mutual
help, and the Propagation
of mankind.*

*A young man (a single man)
being to be married,
should be furnished*

Matrimonium

*institutum est à Deo
in Paradiso, ad mutuum
adjutorium, & Propagationem
generis humani.*

*Vir Juvenis (Cælebs)
conjugium initurus,
instructus sit*

H 4

either

either with Wealth,
or a Trade and Science,
which may serve
for getting a living;
that he may be able
to maintain a Family.

Then he chooseth himself
a Maid that is Marriageable,
(or a Widow)
whom he loveth;
nevertheless a greater Regard
is to be had of Virtue,
and Honesty,
than of Beauty or Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not
betroth her to himself closely,
but entreateth for her,
as a Woer,
first to the Father, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians,
or Kinsfolks, by such
as help to make the match, 3.

When she is espous'd to him,
he becometh the Bridegroom, 4.
and she the Bride, 5.
and the Contract is made,
and an Instrument of Dow-
ry, 6. is written.

At the last
the Wedding is made,
where they are joined together
by the Priest, 7.
giving their Hands, 8. one to
another,
and Wedding-rings, 9.
then they feast with
the witnesses that are invited.

After this they are called
Husband and Wife;
when she is dead, he becometh
a Widower.

aut Opibus,
aut Arte & Scientiâ,
quæ sit
de pane lucandro;
ut possit
sustentare Familiam.

Deinde eligit sibi
Virginem Nubilem,
(aut Viduam)
quam adamat; ubi
tamen major ratio
habenda Virtutis
& Honestatis,
quàm Formæ aut Dotis.

Posthæc, non clam despon-
det sibi eam,
sed ambit,
ut Patris,
apud Patrem, 1.
& Matrem, 2.
vel apud Tutores
& Cognatos, per
Pronubos, 3.

Eâ sibi desponsâ,
fit Sponsus, 4.
& ipsa Sponsa, 5.
fiuntque Sponsalia,
& scribitur Instrumentum Dote-
tale, 6.

Tandem
fiunt Nuptiæ,
ubi copulantur
à Sacerdote, 7.
datis Manibus, 8. utro-
citroque,
& Annulis Nuptialibus, 9.
tum epulantur cum
invitatis testibus.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & Uxor;
hâc mortuâ ille fit
Viduus.

The

The Tree of Con-
fanguinity.

Arbor Consanguinitatis!



In Consanguinity
where touch a Man, 1.
in Lineal Ascent,
 the Father
 (the Father-in-law) 2.
 and the Mother
 (the Mother-in-law) 3.
 the Grand-father, 4.
 and the Grand-mother, 5.
 the Great Grand-father, 6.
 and the Great Grandmother, 7.
 the great great
 Grandfather, 8.
 the great great
 Grandmother, 9.
 the great great Grandfather's
 Father, 10.
 the great great Grandmother's
 Mother, 11..

Hominem, 1.
Consanguinitate attingunt
in Linea ascendenti,
Pater
 (Vitricus) 2.
 & Mater
 (Noverca) 3.
Avis, 4.
 & *Avia,* 5.
Proavus, 6.
 & *Proavia,* 7.
Abavus, 8.
 & *Abavia,* 9.
Atavus, 10.
 & *Atavia,* 11..

the great great Grandfather's
Grandfather, 12.

the great great Grandmother's
Grandmother, 13.

*These beyond these are
called Ancestors, 14. . . 14.*

In a Lineal descent,
the Son (the Son-in-law) 15.

*and the Daughter (the
Daughter-in-law) 16.*

the Nephew, 17.
and the Niece, 18.

the Nephew's Son, 19.
and the Nephew's Daughter 20.

the Nephew's Nephew, 21.
and the Niece's Niece, 22.

*the Nephew's Nephew's
Son, 23.*

*the Niece's Niece's
Daughter, 24.*

*the Nephew's Nephew's
Nephew, 25.*

the Niece's Niece's Niece, 26.
These beyond these are called

Posterity, 27. . . 27.

In a Collateral Line are
the Uncle by the Father's
side, 28.

*and the Aunt by the
Father's side, 29.*

the Uncle by the Mother's
side, 30.

*and the Aunt by the Mo-
ther's side, 31.*

the Brother, 32.
and the Sister, 33.

the Brother's Son, 34.
the Sister's Son, 35.

*and the Cousin by the Bro-
ther and Sister, 36.*

Tritavus, 12.

& Tritavia, 13.

Ulteriores dicuntur

Majores, 14. . . 14

In Linea descendenti,

Filius (Privignus) 15.

& Filia (Privigna) 16.

Nepos, 17.

& Neptis, 18.

Pronepos, 19.

& Proneptis, 20.

Abnepos, 21.

& Abneptis, 22.

Atnepos, 23.

& Atneptis, 24.

Trinepos, 25.

& Trineptis, 26.

Ulteriores dicuntur

Posteris, 27. . . 27.

In Linea Collateralis

sunt Patruus, 28.

& Amita, 29.

Avunculus, 30.

& Matertera, 31.

Frater, 32.

& Soror, 33

Patruelis, 34.

Sobrinus, 35.

& Amitinus, 36.

The

CXXII.

The Society betwixt Pa-
rents and Children.

Societas Parentalis.



Married Persons,
(by the blessing of God)
have Issue,
and become Parents.

The Father, 1. begetteth,
and the Mother, 2. beareth
Sons, 3. and Daughters, 4.
(sometimes Twins.)

The Infant, 5.
is wrapped in
Swaddling-clothes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7.
is suckled by the Mother
with her Breasts, 8.
and fed with Papp, 9.

Afterwards it leaveth
to go by a Standing-Rool, 10.

Conjuges,
(ex benedictione Dei)
fufcipiunt Sobolem (Prolem)-
& fiunt Parentes.

Pater, 1. generat,
& Mater, 2. parit
Filios, 3. & Filias, 4.
(aliquando Gemellos.)

Infans, 5.
involvitur Fasciis, 6.

reponitur in Cunas, 7.
lactatur a matre
Uteribus, 8.

& nutritur Pappis, 9.

Deinde difcit
incedere Serperaflo, 10.

H 6

played

playeth with Rattles, 11.
and beginneth to speak.

As it beginneth to grow
older, it is accustomed to
Piety, 12.

and Labour, 13.

and is chastised, 14:
if it be not dutiful.

Children owe to Parents
Reverence and Service.

The Father maintaineth
his Children
by taking pains, 15.

ludit Crepundiis, 11:
& incipit fari.

Crescente ætate,
adsuescit

Pietati, 12.

& Labori, 13.

& castigatur, 14.

si non sit morigerus.

Liberi debent Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.

Pater sustentat

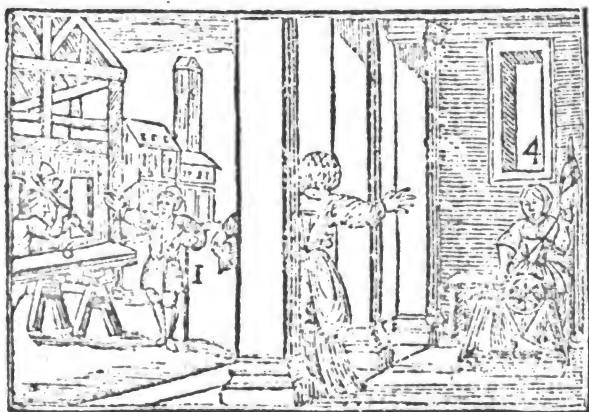
Liberos

laberando, 15.

CXXIII.

The Society betwixt Ma-
sters and Servants.

Societas herilis:



The Master
(the good man of the House) 1.
hath Men-servants, 2.

Herus
(Pater-familias) 1.
habet Famulos (Servos) 2.
the

the Mistress
(the good wife of the House) 3
Maidens, 4

They appoint these their
Work, 6.

and divide them their tasks, 5.
which are faithfully to be done
by them without murmuring &
loss; for which their Wages,
and Meat and Drink is al-
lowed them.

A Servant was heretofore
a Slave,
over whom the Master had
power of life and death.

At this day the poorer sort
serve in a free manner,
being hired for Wages.

Hera
(Mater-familias) 3
Ancillas, 4.

Illi mandant his
Opera, 6.

& distribuunt

Laborum Pensa, 5.

quæ ab his fideliter sunt exse-
quenda sine murmure & dis-
pendio; pro quo Merces &
Alimonia præbentur ipsis.

Servus olim erat Mancipium;
in quem Domino
potestas fuit
vitæ & necis.

Hodiè pauperiores
serviunt liberè,
conducti mercede.

A City.

CXXIV.

Urbs.



Of many Houses
is made a Village, 1.

Ex multis Domibus
fit Pagus, 1.

for a Town, or a City, 2.

That and this are fenced
and begirt with a Wall, 3.

a Trench, 4.

Bulwarks, 5.

and Pallisadoes, 6.

Within the Walls is
the void Place, 7.

without, the Ditch, 8.

In the Walls are

Fortresses, 9.

and Towers, 10.

Watch-Towers, 11.

are upon the higher places.

The entrance into a City is
made out of the Suburbs, 12.

through the Gates, 13.

over the Bridge, 14.

The Gate hath a

Portcullis, 15.

a Draw-Bridge, 16.

two-leaved Doors, 17.

Locks and Bolts,

as also Bars, 18.

In the Suburbs are

Gardens, 19.

and Garden-houses, 20.

and also Burying-places, 21.

vel Oppidum, vel Urbs, 2.

Istud & hæc muniuntur
& cinguntur Mœnibus (Muro) 3
Vallo, 4.

Aggeribus, 5.

& Vallis, 6.

Intra muros est

Pomœrium, 7.

extrâ, Fossa, 8.

In mœnibus sunt

Propugnacula, 9.

& Turres, 10.

Specula, 11.

extant in editioribus locis.

Ingressus in Urbem fit

ex Suburbio, 12.

per Portam, 13.

super Pontem, 14.

Porta habet

Cataractas, 15.

Pontem versatilem, 16.

Valvas, 17.

Claustra, & Repagula,

ut & Vætes, 18.

In Suburbiiis sunt

Horti, 19.

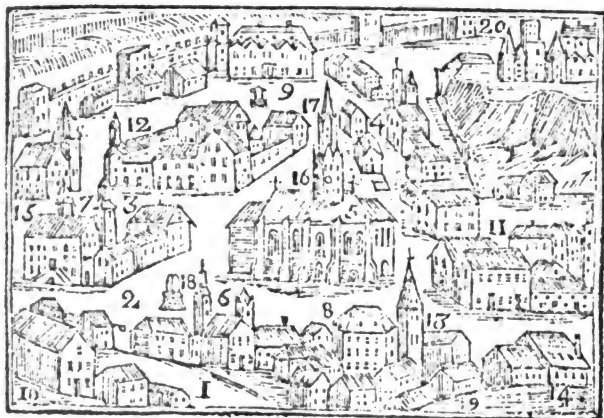
& Suburbana, 20.

ut & Cœmeteria, 21.

CXXV.

The inward Parts of a
City.

Interiora Urbis.



Within the City are
Streets, 1.
paved with stones ;
Market-places, 2.
(in some places with
Galleries) 3.
and narrow Lanes, 4.

The Publick Buildings
are in the middle of the City,
the Church, 5.
the School, 6.
the Guild-hall, 7.
the Exchange, 8.

About the Walls and the
Gates are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.
Inns, Alehouses,
Cooks Shops, 11.

Intra urbem sunt
Platæ (Vici) 1.
stratæ lapidibus ;
Fora, 2.
(alicubi cum
Portibus) 3.
& Angiporiis, 4.

Publica ædificia
sunt in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercaturæ, 8.

Circa Mœnia & Portas
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diversoria, Popinæ,
& Caupona, 11.

the

*the Play-houſe, 12.
and the Hoſpital, 13.*

*In the by-places
are Houſes of Office, 14.
and the Priſon, 15.*

*In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchman's Dwel-
ling, 17.*

*In the Streets are Wells, 18.
The River, 19, or Beck,
runneth about the City,
ſerveth to waſh away the filth.*

*The Tower, 20.
ſtandeth in the higheſt part
of the City.*

*Theatrum, 12.
Noſodochium, 13.*

*In reſſibus,
Foricæ (Cloacæ) 14.
& Cuſtodia (Carcer) 15.
In turre primariâ
eſt Horologium, 16.
& habitatio Vigilum, 17.*

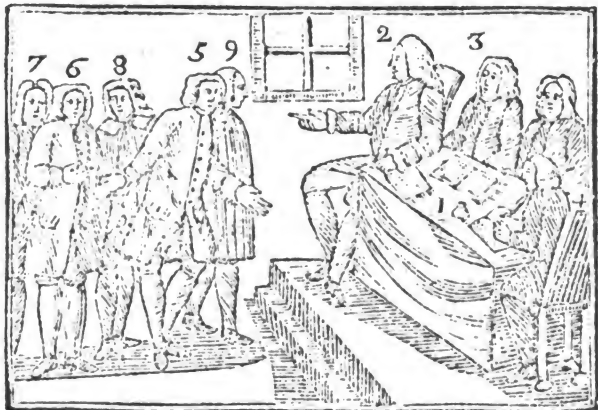
*In Plateis ſunt Putei, 18.
Fluvius, 19. vel Rivus,
interfluens Urbem,
interſervit eluendis ſordibus.*

*Arx, 20.
extat in ſummo
Urbis.*

Judgment.

CXXVI.

Judicium.



*The beſt Law, is
a quiet agreement,
made either by themſelves,*

*Optimum Jus, eſt
placida conventio,
facta vel ab ipsis,*

betwixt

betwixt whom the suit is,
or by an Umpire.

If this do not proceed,
they come into Court, 1.
(heretofore they judged
in the Market-place;
at this day in the Moot-hall)
in which the Judge, 2.
sitteth with his Assessors, 3.
the Clerk, 4.
taketh their Votes in writing.

The Plaintiff, 5.
accuseth the Defendant, 6.
and produceth Witnesses, 7.
against him.

The Defendant excuseth
himself by a Counsellor, 8.
whom the Plaintiff's Coun-
sellor, 9. contradicts.

Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting the innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty,
to a Punishment,
or a Fine,
or Torment.

inter quos lis est,
vel ab Arbitro.

Hæc si non procedit,
venitur in Forum, 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in Prætorio)
cui Judex (Prætor) 2.
præsidet cum Assessores, 3.
Dicophragus, 4.
excipit Vota calamo.

Actor, 5.
accusat Reum, 6.
& producit Testes, 7.
contra illum.

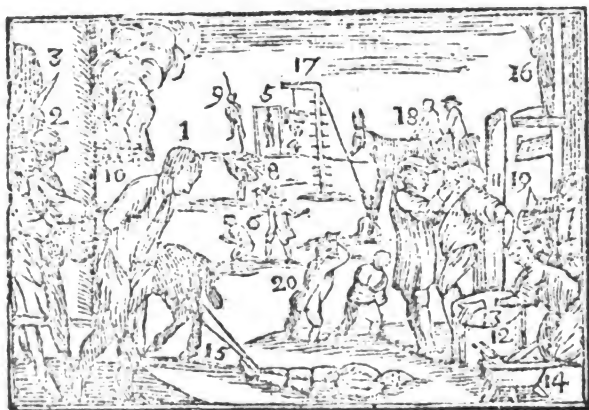
Reus excusat
se per Advocatum, 8.
cui Actoris Procurator, 9.
contradicit.

Tum Judex
Sententiam pronunciat,
absolvens innocentem,
& damnans
fontem
ad Pœnam,
ad Multam,
vel ad Supplicium.

CXXVII.

The tormenting of
Malefactors.

*Supplicia Male-
factorum.*



Malefactors, 1.
*are brought
from the Prison, 3.
(where they are wont to be
tortured) by Serjeants, 2.
or dragged with a Horse, 15.
to a place of Execution.*

Thieves, 4.
*are hanged by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows, 5.*

Whoremasters
are beheaded, 7.

Murderers
and Robbers
*are either laid upon a Wheel, 8.
having their Legs broken,
or fastened upon a Stake, 9.*

Witches

*Malefici, 1.
producuntur
è Carcere, 3.
(ubi torqueri solent)
per Liſtores, 2.
vel equo raptantur, 15.
ad locum Supplicii.*

*Fures, 4.
suspenduntur a Carnifice, 6.
in Patibulo, 5.*

*Macchi
decollantur, 7.
Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac Latrones (Piratæ)
vel imponuntur Rotæ
crucifragio plexi, 8.
vel Palo infiguntur, 9.*

Striges (Lamiæ)

are

are burnt in a great Fire, 10.

Some before they are executed have their Tongues cut out, 11.

or have their Hand, 12.

cut off upon a Block, 13.

or are burnt with Pincers, 14.

They that have their Life given them,

are set on the Pillory, 16.

are strapado'd, 17.

are set upon a wooden Horse, 18.

have their Ears cut off, 19.

are whipped with Rods, 20.

are branded,

are banished,

are condemned

to the Gallies,

or to perpetual Imprisonment.

Traitors are pulled in pieces with four Horses.

cremantur super Rogum, 10.

Quidam antequam supplicio afficiantur elinguantur, 11.

aut plectuntur Manu, 12.

super Cippum, 13.

aut Forcipibus, 14. uruntur.

Vitâ donati,

constringuntur Numellis, 16.

luxantur, 17.

imponuntur Equuleo, 18.

truncantur Auribus, 19.

cæduntur Virgis, 20.

Stigmatæ notantur,

relegantur,

damnantur

ad Triremes,

vel ad Carcerem perpetuum.

Perduelles discerpuntur quadrigis.

**Wares**

*brought from other places,
are either exchanged
in an Exchange, 1.
or exposed to sale
in Warehouses, 2.
and they are sold
for Money, 3.
being either measured
with an Ell, 4.
or weighed
in a Pair of Balances, 5.*

Shopkeepers, 6.

Pedlars, 7.

and Brokers, 8.

*would also be called
Merchants, 9.*

The Seller

*braggeth of a thing
that is to be sold,*

Merces

*aliunde allatæ, aliunde
vel commutantur
in domo commerciorum, 1.
vel exponuntur venum
in Tabernis mercimoniorum, 2.
& venduntur
pro Pecuniâ (monetâ) 3.
vel mensuratæ
Ulnâ, 4.
vel ponderatæ
Librâ, 5.*

Tabernarii, 6.

Circumforanei, 7.

& Scrutarii, 8.

etiam volunt dici

Mercatores, 9.

Venditor

*ostentat rem
promercalem.*

and

and setteth the rate of it,
and how much
it may be sold for.

The Buyer, 10. cheapeneth
and offereth the Price.

If any one
bid against him, 11.
the thing is delivered to him
that promiseth the most.

& indicat pretium,
quanti
liceat.

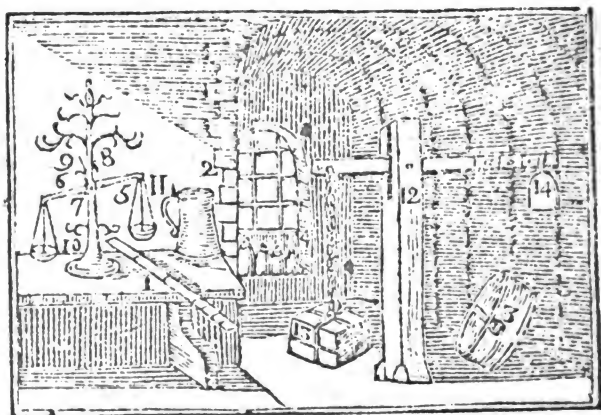
Emptor, 10. licetur,
& pretium offert.

Si quis
contraliceretur, 11.
ei res addicitur
qui pollicetur plurimum.

CXXIX.

Measures and Weights.

Mensuræ & Pondera.



We measure things that hang
together, with an Ell, 1.

liquid things
with a Gallon, 2.

and dry things
by a two-bushel measure, 3.

We try the heaviness of things
by Weights, 4.

and Balances, 5.

In this is first

Res continuas metimur

Ulnâ, 1.

liquidas,

Congio, 2.

aridas,

Medimno, 3.

Gravitatem rerum experi-
mur Ponderibus, 4.

& Librâ, (balance) 5.

In hac primò est

the

the Beam, 6.
 in the midst whereof
 is a little Axle-tree, 7. above
 the checks and the hole, 8.
 in which the Needle, 9.
 moveth in, 10. and fro;
 on both sides
 are the Scales, 10.
 hanging by little Cords, 11.

The Brasier's balance, 12.
 weigheth things by hanging
 them on a Hock, 13.
 and the Weight, 14.
 opposite to them,
 which in (a) weigheth just as
 much as the thing,
 in (b) twice so much,
 in (c) thrice so much, &c.

Jugum, (Scapus) 6.
 in cujus medio
 Axiculus, 7. superius
 trutina & agina, 8.
 in quâ Examen, 9.
 sese agitat:
 utrinque
 sunt Lances, 10.
 pendentes Funiculis, 11.

Statara, 12.
 ponderat res, suspendendo
 illas Unco, 13.
 & Pondus, 14.
 ex opposito,
 quod in (a) æquiponderat rei,
 in (b) bis tantum,
 in (c) ter, &c.

Physic.

CXXX.

Ars Medica.



The Patient, 1.
 sendeth for a Physician, 2.

Ægrotans, 1,
 accersit Medicum, 2.

who

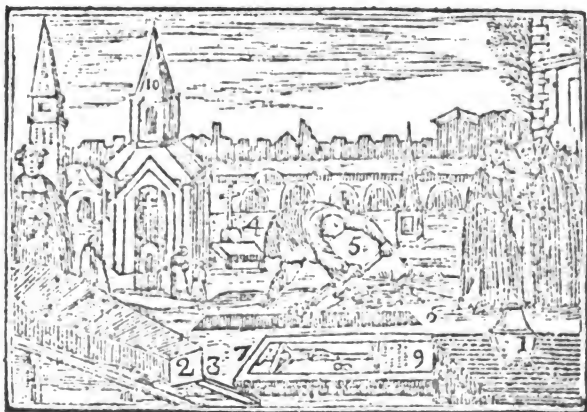
who feeleth his Pulse, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4.
and then prescribeth
a Receipt in a Bill, 5.
That is made ready
by the Apothecary, 6.
in an Apothecary's Shop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots, 10.
And it is
either a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Troches, 14.
or an Electuary, 15.
Diet and Prayer, 16.
is the best Physic.
The Surgeon, 18.
cureth Wounds, 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plasters, 19.

qui tangit ipsius Arteriam, 3.
& inspicit Urinam, 4.
tum præscribit
Medicamentum in Scheda, 5.
Istud paratur
à Pharmacopæo, 6.
in Pharmacopolio, 7.
ubi Pharmaca
adservantur in Capsulis, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& Lagenis, 10.
Estque
vel Potio, 11.
vel Pulvis, 12.
vel Pillule, 13.
vel Pastilli, 14.
vel Electuarium, 15.
Dieta & Oratio, 16.
est optima Medicina.
Chirurgus, 18.
curat Vulnera, 17.
& Ulcera,
Spleniis (emplastris) 19.

A Burial.

CXXXIII.

Sepultura.



Dead Folks
heretofore were burned,
and their Ashes
put into an Urn, 1.
We inclose
our dead Folks
in a Coffin, 2.
lay them upon a Bier, 3.
and see they be carried out
in a Funeral Pomp,
towards the Church-yard, 4.
where they are laid
in the Grave, 6.
by the Bearers, 5.
and are interred;
this is covered with
a Grave-stone, 7.
and is adorned
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs, 9.

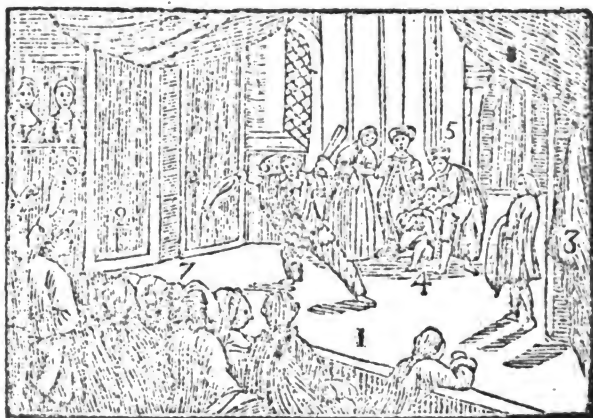
Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
recondebantur in Urna, 1.
Nos includimus
nostros Demortuos
Loculo, (Capulo) 2.
imponimus Feretro, 3.
& curamus efferri
Pompâ Funebri,
versus Cæmeterium, 4.
ubi inferuntur
Sepulchro, 6.
a Vespillonibus, 5.
& humantur;
hoc tegitur
Cippo, 7.
& ornatur
Monumentis, 8.
ac Epitaphiis, 9.

As

*As the Corps go along,
Psalms are sung,
and the Bells are rung, 10.*

*Funere prodeunte,
Hymni cantantur,
& Campanæ, 10. pulsantur.*

A Stage-play. CXXXII. *Ludus Scenicus.*



*In a Play-house, 1.
(which is trimmed
with Hangings, 2.
and covered with Curtains, 3.)
Comedies and Tragedies are
acted,
wherein memorable things are
represented;
as here, the History
of the Prodigal Son, 4.
and his Father, 5.
by whom he is entertain'd,
being return'd home.*

*The Players act
being in disguise;
the Fool, 6. maketh Jest.*

I

*In Theatre, 1.
(quod vestitur
Tapetibus, 2.
& tegitur Sipariis, 3.)
Comædiæ vel Tragiæ
agentur,
quibus representantur
memorabiles;
ut hic, Historia
de Filio prodigo, 4.
& Patre, 5. ipsius,
à quo recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (Histriones) agunt
personati;
Morio, 6. dat Jocos.*

The

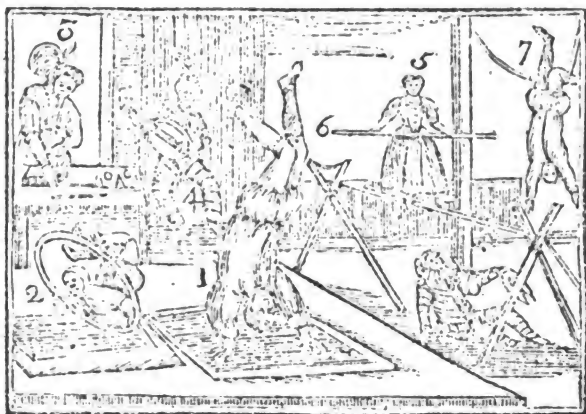
*The chief of the Spectators
sit in the Gallery, 7.
the common Sort stand
on the Ground, 8.
and clap the hands,
if any thing please them.*

*Spectatorum primarii,
sedent in Orchestra, 7.
plebs stat
in Cavea, 8.
& plaudit,
si quid arridet.*

Sleights.

CXXXIII.

Præstigia.



*The Tumbler, 1.
maketh several Shows,
by the nimbleness of his body,
walking to and fro
on his Hands,
leaping
through a Hoop, 2. &c.*

*Sometimes also
he danceth, 4.
having on a Vizard.*

*The Juggler, 3.
showeth sleights,
out of a Purse.*

*Præstigiator, 1.
facit varia Spectacula,
volubilitate corporis,
deambulando
manibus,
faliendo
per Circulum, 2. &c.*

*Interdum etiam
tripudiat, 4.
Larvatus.*

*Agyrta, 3.
facit præstigias
ex marsupio.*

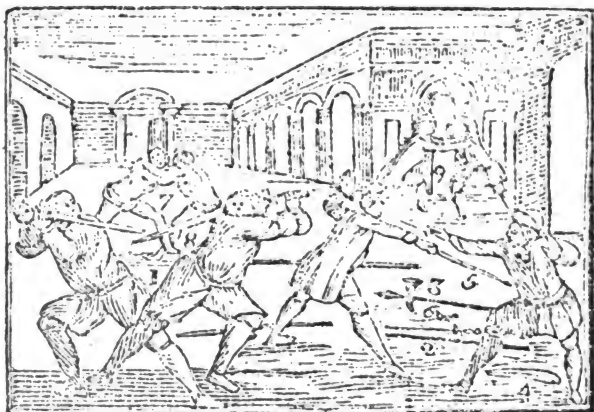
The

*The Rope-dancer, 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a Rope,
holdeth a Poise, 6.
in his hand ;
or hangeth himself
by the hand or foot, 7. &c.*

*Funambulus, 5.
graditur & saltat
super Funem,
tenens Halterem, 6.
manu ;
aut suspendit se
manu vel pede, 7. &c.*

The Fencing-School. CXXXIV.

Palestra.



Fencers
*meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with Swords, 1.
or Pikes, 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-swords, 4.
or Rapiers, 5.
having Balls at the point,
(lest they wound one another
mortally)
or with two-edged Swords
and a Dagger, 6. together.*

Pugiles
*congregiuntur Duello
in Palestra,
decertantes vel Gladiis, 1.
vel Hastilibus, 2.
& Bipennibus, 3.
vel Semispatis, 4.
vel Ensis, 5.
macronem obligatis,
(ne ledant lethaliter)
vel Frameis
& Pugione, 6. simul.*

Wrestlers, 7.

*(among the Romans
in time past were naked
and anointed with Oil)
take hold of one another,
and strive whether
one can throw the other,
especially by tripping up his
heels, 8.*

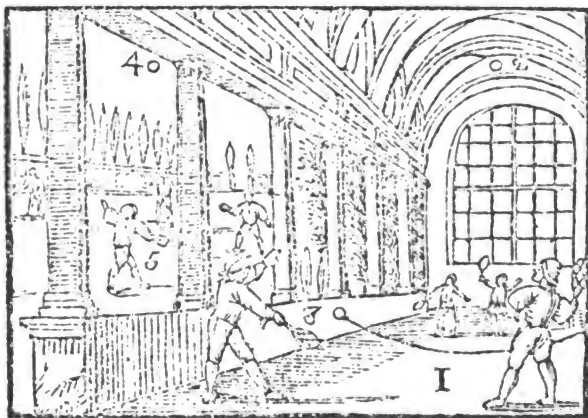
Hood-winked Fencers, 9.
*fought with their Fists
in a ridiculous strife, to wit,
with their Eyes covered.*

Luclatores, 7.

*(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti Olco)
prehendunt se invicem,
& annituntur uter
alterum prosternere possit,
præcipuius supplantando, 8.*

Andabatæ, 9.

*pugnabant pugnīs
ridiculo certamine, nimirum
oculis obvelatis.*

Tennis-play.**CXXXV.****Ludus Pilæ.**

In a Tennis Court, 1.
*they play with a Ball, 2.
which one throweth,
and another taketh,
and sendeth it back
with a Racket, 3.*

In Sphæristerio, 1.
*luditur Pilæ, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo, 3.*

and that is the Sport
of Noblemen
to stir their Body.

A Wind-ball, 4.
being filled with Air;
by means of a Ventil,
is tossed to and fro
with the Fist, 5.
in the open Air.

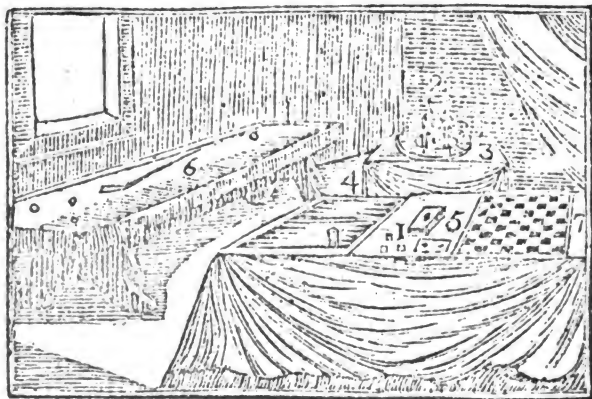
idque est Lusus
Nobilium
ad commotionem Corporis.

Follis, (pila magna) 4.
distenta Aëre,
ope Epistomii,
reverberatur.
Pugno, 5,
sub dio.

Dice-play.

CXXXVI.

Ludus Aleæ



We play with Dice, 1.
either they that throw the most
take up all;
or we throw them
through a Casting-box, 2.
upon a Board, 3.
marked with figures,
and this is Dice-players game
at casting Lots.

Men play by Luck and Skill
at Tables
in a pair of Tables, 4.

Tesseris, (talis) 1. ludimus,
vel Plifstobolindam;

vel immittimus illas
per Fritillum, 2.
in Tabellam, 3.
notatam humeris,
idque est Ludus Sortilegus
Aleatorum.

Sorte & Arte luditor
Calculis
in alveo aleatorio, 4.
I 3

and

and at Cards, 5.

We play at Chess
on a Chess-board, 6.

whereonlyartbearethefay.

The most ingenious Game,
is the Game at Chess, 7.

wherein as it were two Armies
fight together in Battle.

& Chartis luforiis, 5.

Ludimus Abaculis
in Abaco, 6.

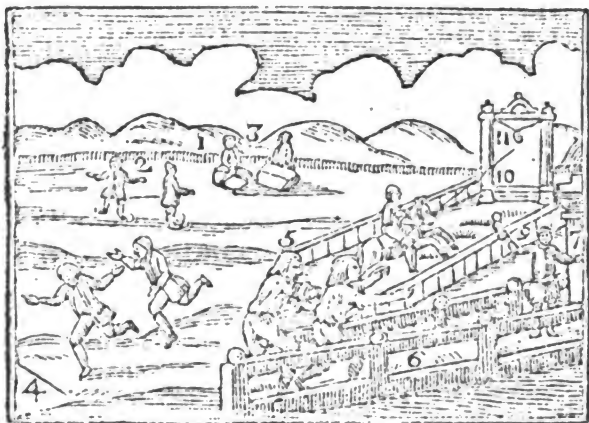
ubi sola ars regnat.

Ingeniosissimus Ludus est,
Ludus Latruncularum, 7.

quo veluti duo Exercitus
confingunt Prælio.

R. ces.

CXXXVII. *Cursus Certamina.*



Boys exercise themselves,
in running either upon the Ice, 1
in Serick Shoes, 2.
where they are carried also
upon Sleds, 3.
or in the open Field,
making a Line, 4.
which he that desireth to win,
ought to touch, but not to run
beyond it.

Hencefore Runners, 5.
ran betwixt Rails, 6.

Fueri exercent se
cursu, five super Glaciem, 1.
Diabatis, 2.
ubi etiam vehuntur
Trabis, 3.
five in Campo,
designantes Lineam, 4.
quam qui vincere cupit
debet attingere, at non ultra
procurrere.

Olim decurrebant Cursores,
5. inter Cancellios; 6.

to the Goal, 7.
and he that toucheth it first
receiveth the Prize, 8.
from him that gaveth the Prize, 9.

At this Day Tilting
(or the Quintain) is used,
(where a Hoop, 11.
is struck at with
a Trancheon, 10.)
instead of Horse-races,
which are grown out of use.

ad Metam, 7.
& qui primum contingebat
eam, accipiebat Brateum,
(præmium) S. à Brateata, 9.

Hodie Hastiludia
hæbentur,
(ubi Circulus, 11.
petitur Lanæa, 10.)

loco Equiriorum, quæ
abierunt in desuetudinem.

Boys Sport.

CXXXVIII.

Ludi Pueriles.



Boys use to play
either with Bowling-stones, 1.
or throwing a Bowl, 2.
at Nine pins, 3.
or striking a Ball
through a Ring, 5.
with a Bandy, 4.
or scourging a Top, 6.
with a Whip, 7.

Pueri solent ludere
vel Globis scitilibus, 1.
vel jactantes Globum, 2.
ad Conas, 3.
vel mittentes Sphæram
per Annulum, 5.
Clava, 4.
versantes Turbinem, 6.
Flagello, 7.

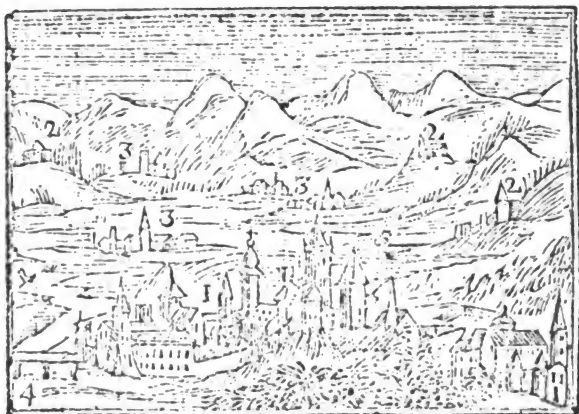
or shooting with a Trunk, 8.
and a Bow, 9.
or going upon Stilts, 10.
or tossing, and sawinging them-
selves upon a Merry-tetter, 11.

vel jaculantes Sclopo, 8.
& Arcu, 9.
vel incedentes Grallis, 10.
vel super Petaurum, 11. se
agitantes & oscillantes.

CXXXIX.

The Kingdom and
the Region.

Regnum & Regio.



Many Cities and Villages
make a Region
and a Kingdom.

The King or Prince
resideth in the chief City, 1.
the Noblemen, Lords,
and Earls dwell
in the Castle, 2.
that lie round about it;
the Country People
dwell in Villages, 3.

Multæ Urbes & Pagi
faciunt Regionem
& Regnum.

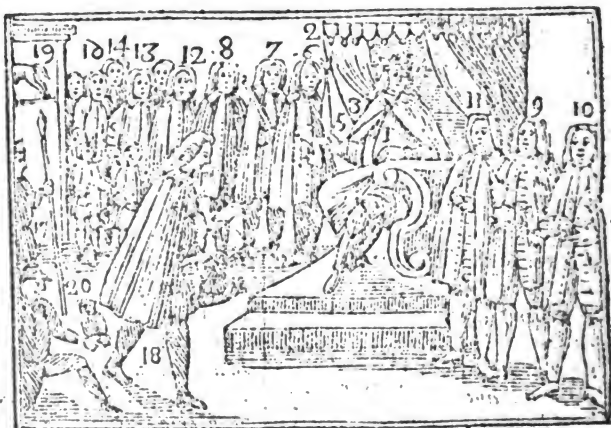
Rex aut Princeps
sedet in Metropoli, 1.
Nobiles, Barones,
& Comites habitant
in Arcibus, 2.
circumjacentibus;
Rustici
in Pagis, 3.

*He hath his toll-places
upon navigable Rivers, 4.
and high Roads, 5.
where Portage and Tollage
is exacted of them
that sail
or travel.*

*Habet telonia sua
juxta flumina navigabilia, 4.
& Vias regias, 5.
ubi Portorium & Vectigal
exigitur
a navigantibus
& iter facientibus.*

-CXL.

Regal Majesty.

Regia Majestas.

*The King, 1.
sitteth on his Throne, 2.
in Kingly State,
with a stately Habit, 3.
crowned with a Diadem, 4.
holding a Scepter, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended
with a Company of Courtiers.
The chief among these, are
the Chancellor, 6.
with the Counsellors*

*Rex, 1.
fedet in suo Solio, 2.
in regio splendore,
magnifico Habitu, 3.
redimitus Diademate, 4.
tenens Sceptrum, 5.
manu,
stipatus
frequentia Aulicorum.
Inter hos primarii sunt
Cancellarius, 6.
cum Consiliariis*

and Secretaries,
the Lord-marshal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Teller, 10.
the Treasurer, 11.
the High Chamberlain, 12.
and the Master of *the* Horse, 13.

There are subordinate to these
the Noble Courtiers, 14.
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.

He solemnly giveth Audience
to the Ambassadors of Foreign
Princes, 18.

He sendeth
his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, *Treasurers*,
and Ambassadors,
to other places,
to whom he sendeth
new Commissions
ever and anon by the Post, 19.

The Fool, 20.
causeth laughter
by his toyfome actions.

& Secretariis,
Præfatus *Prætorii*, 7.
Aulæ *Magister*, 8.
Pocillator, (*pincerna*) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Thesaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
 & *Stabuli* *Magister*, 13.

Subordinantur his
Nobiles *Aulici*, 14.
Nobile *Famulitium*, 15.
cum *Cubiculariis*,
 & *Curjoribus*, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio*.

Solemniter recipit
Legatos
exterorum, 18.

Ablegat
Vicarios *suos*,
Administratores,
Præfectos, *Quæstores*,
 & *Legatos*,
aliorum,
quibus mittit
Mandata nova
subinde per *Veredarios*, 19.

Morio, 20.
movet *risum*
ludicris *Actionibus*.



*If we be to make War,
Soldiers are listed, 1.*

*Their Arms are,
a Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with a
Crest) and the Armour,
whose parts are a Collar, 3.
a Breast-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9.
these are the defensive Arms.*

*The offensive are,
a Sword, 10.
a two edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up into
a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14.
or Belt, 15.*

*Si bellandum est,
scribuntur Milites, 1.
Horum Arma sunt,
Galea (Cassis, 2.)
(quæ ornatur Crissâ)
Armatura,
cujus partes Torquis ferreus, 3.
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manica, 7.
cum Lorica, 8.
& Scuto (Clypeo) 9.
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.
Offensiva sunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& Acinaces, 12.
qui reconduntur
Vaginâ, 13.
accinguntur Cingulo, 14.
vel Balteo, 15.*

(a Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
 a two-handed Sword, 17.
 and a Dagger, 18.

*In these is the Haft, 19.
 with the Pummel, 20.
 and the Blade, 21.
 having a Point, 22.
 in the middle are
 the Back, 23. and the Edge, 24.*

*The other Weapons are
 a Pike, 25. a Halbert, 26.
 (in which is the Haft, 27.
 and the Head, 28.)
 a Club, 29. and a Whirlebat, 30*

*They fight at a distance
 with Muskets, 31.
 and Pikols, 32.
 which are charged with Bul-
 lets, 33. out of a Bullet-bag, 34.
 and with Gun-powder,
 out of a Bandalier, 35.*

(*Fascia militaris, 16,
 inservit ornatui*)

Romphaea, 17.

& Pugio, 18.

In his est Manubrium, 19.

cum Pomo, 20.

& Verutum, 21.

cuspidatum, 22.

in medio

Dorsum, 23. & Acies, 24.

Reliqua arma sunt

Hasta, 25. Bipennis, 26.

(in quibus Hastile, 27.

& Mucro, 28.)

Clava, 29. & Cæstus, 30.

Pugnatur eminùs

Bombardis, (Sclopetis) 31.

& Sclopis, 32.

quæ onerantur Globis, 33.

è Theca bombardica, 34.

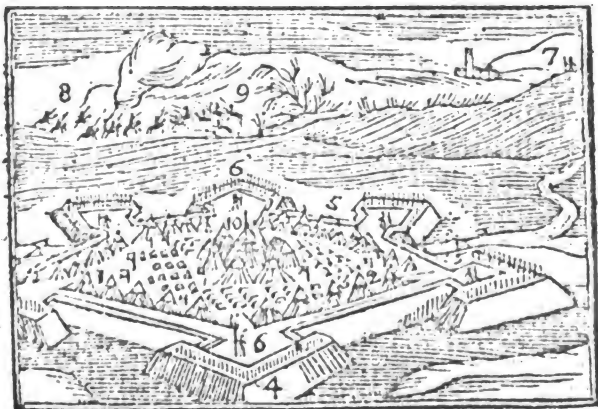
& pulvere nitrato

è Pyxide pulveraria, 35.

The Camps.

CLXII.

Casira.



*When a Design is undertaken,
the Camp, 1. is pitched,
and the Tents of Canvas, 2.
or Straw, 3.
are fastened with Stakes;
and they entrench them about,
for security's sake,
with Bulwarks, 4.
and Ditches, 5.
Sentinels, 6.
are also set;
and Scouts, 7.
are sent out.*

*Sailings-out, 8.
are made for Forage
and Plunder-sake,
where they often cope with the
Enemy, 9. in skirmishing.*

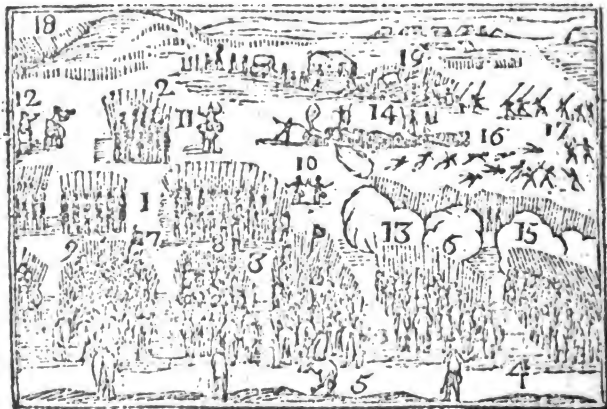
*The Pavilion
of the Lord General
is in the midst of the
Camp, 10.*

*Expeditione susceptâ,
Castra, 1. locantur,
& Tentoria Linteis, 2.
vel Stramentis, 3.
figuntur Paxillis;
eque circumdant,
securitatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus, 4.
& Fossis, 5.
Excubiæ, 6.
constituuntur;
& Exploratores, 7.
emittuntur.*

*Excursiones, 8:
sunt Fabulationis
& Prædæ causâ,
ubi sæpius configitur cum
Hostibus, 9. velitando.*

*Tentorium
summi Imperatoris
est in medio Castrorum, 10.*

The Army and the Fight. CXLII. *Acies & Prælium*



When the Battle

Quando Pugna

is to be fought,
the Army is set in order,
and divided into the Front, 1.
the Rear, 2.

and the Wings, 3.

The Foot, 4.
are intermixed
with the Horse, 5.

That is divided
into Companies,
this into Troops.

These carry Banners, 6.
those Flags, 7.
in the midst of them.

Their Officers are,
Corporals, Ensigns,
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.
Commanders of the Horse, 9.
Lieutenant Colonels,
Colonels,
and he that is the chief of all,
the General.

The Drummers, 10.
and the Drumslades, 11.
as also the Trumpeters, 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.

At the first Onset
the Muskets, 13.
and Ordnance, 14. are shot off.

Afterwards they fight, 15.
hand to hand
with Pikes and Swords.

They that overcome
are slain, 16.
or taken Prisoners,
or run away, 17.

They that are for the re-
serve, 18.
come upon them

committenda est,
Acies instruitur,
& dividitur in Frontem, 1.
Tergum, 2.

& Alas (Cornua) 3.

Peditatus, 4.

intermiscetur

Equitatus, 5.

Ille distinguitur
in Centurias,
hic in Turmas.

Illi in medio ferunt Vex-
illa, 6.

hæ Labara, 7.

Eorum Præfetti sunt;

Decuriones, Signiferi,

Vicarii, Centuriones, 8.

Magistri Equitum, 9.

Tribuni,

Chilia-chæ,

& summum omnium,

Imperator.

Tympanistæ, 10.

& Tympanotribæ, 11.

ut & Tubicines, 12.

vocant ad Arma

& inflammant Militem.

Primo Conflictu,

Bombardæ, 13.

& Tormenta, 14. exploduntur.

Postea pugnatur, 15.

cominus

Hæstis & Gladiis.

Vixi

trucidantur, 16.

vel capiuntur,

vel aufugiunt, 17.

Succenturiati, 18.

superveniunt

out of the places where they | *ex insidiis,*
lie in wait.

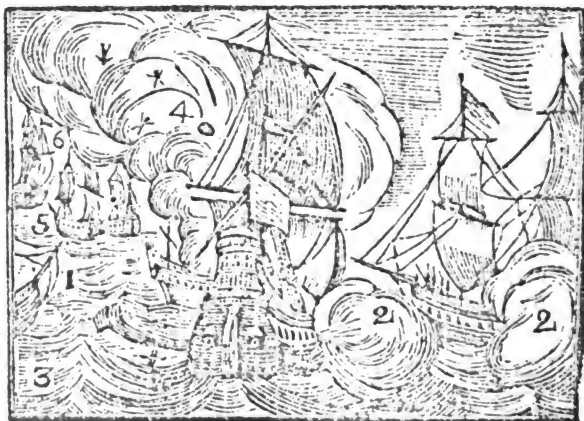
The Carriages, 19.
are plundered.

Impedimenta, 19.
spoliantur.

The Sea-Fight.

CXLIV.

Pugna Navalis.



A Sea-fight
is terrible,
when huge Ships,
like Castles,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or shatter one another
with their Ordnance, 2.
and so, being bored through,
they drink in
their own Destruction,
and are sunk, 3.

Or when they are set on fire,
and either by the firing of
Gun-powder, 4.

Navale prælium
terribile est,
quum ingentes Naves,
veluti Arces,
concurrunt
Rostris, 1.
aut se invicem quassant
Tormentis, 2.
atque ita perforatz,
imbibunt
perniciem suam,
& submerguntur, 3.

Aut quum igne corripiun-
tur, & vel ex incendio
pulveris tormentarii, 4.

men

men are b'orn into the Air,
or are burnt in the midst of
the waters,
or else leaping into the Sea, are
drowned.

A Ship that flieth away, 5.
is overtaken
by those that pursue her, 6.
and is taken.

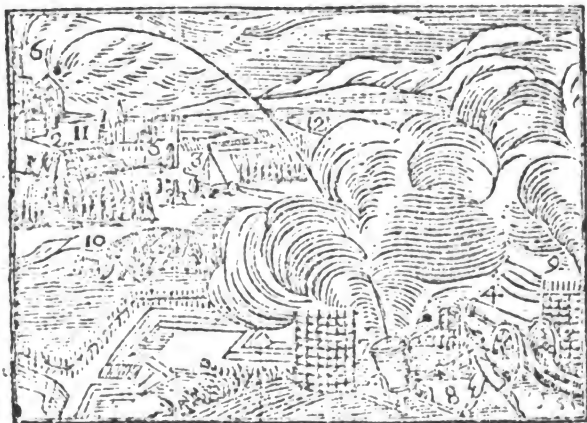
homines ejiciuntur in aërem,
vel exuruntur in mediis
aquis,
vel etiam desilientes in Mare,
suffocantur.

Navis fugitiva, 5.
intercipitur
ab insequentibus, 6.
& capitur.

CXLV.

The Besieging of a City.

Obsidium Urbis.



A City
that is like to endure a Siege,
is first summoned
by a Trumpeter, 1.
and persuaded to yield.

Which if it refuseth to do,
it is assaulted by the Besiegers,
and taken by Storm,

Either by climbing over the
walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.

Urbs
passura Obsidionem,
primum provocatur
per Tubicinem, 1.
& invitatur ad deditionem.

Quod si abnuat facere,
oppugnatur ab obsidentibus,
& occupatur,

Vel muros per Escalas, 2.
transcendendo,

or breaking them down
with Battering-engines, 3.
or demolishing them
with great Guns, 4.
or breaking through the Gates
with a Petard, 5.
or casting Granadoes, 6.
out of Mortar-pieces, 7.
into the City,
by Engineers, 8.
(who lie behind
Leaguer-baskets, 9.)
or overthrowing it with Mines
by Pioneers, 10.
They that are besieged
defend themselves
from the Walls, 11.
with fire and stones, &c.
or break out by force, 12.

A City
that is taken by storm
is plundered,
destroyed,
and sometimes laid even with
the ground.

aut diruendo
Arietibus, 3.
aut demoliendo
Tormentis, 4.
vel dirumpendo portas
Exopra, 5.
vel ejaculando Globos Tormentariis, 6. e Mortariis (balistis) 7.
in urbem
per Balistarios, 8.
(qui latitant post
Geruas, 9.)
vel subvertendo Cuniculis
per Fessores, 10.
Obfessi
defendunt se
de Muris, 11.
ignibus, lapidibus, &c.
aut erumpunt, 12.
Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum equatus
solo.



Godliness, 1.

the Queen of Virtues,
 worshippeth God, 4. devoutly,
the Knowledge of God,
 being drawn either from the
 Book of Nature, 2.

(for the work commendeth
 the Work Master)

or from the

Book of Scripture, 3.

she meditateth upon

his Commandments contained

in the Decalogue, 5.

and treading Reason under foot,
 that barking Dog, 6.

she giveth Faith, 7.

and assent

to the Word of God,

and calleth upon him, 8.

as a Helper in adversity.

Divine Services

Pietas, 1.

Regina Virtutum,
 colit Deum, 4. humiliter,
Notitiâ Dei,
 haussâ vel ex

Libro Naturæ, 2.

(nam opus commendat
 Artificem)

vel ex

Libro Scripturæ, 3.

recolit

mandata ejus comprehensâ
 in Decalogo, 5.

& conculcans Rationem,
oblatrantem Canem, 6.

præbet *Fidem, 7*

& assensum

Verbo Dei,

eumque invoccat, 8.

ut opitulatorem in adversis.

Officia Divina

[are

are done in the Church, 9.
 in which are the Choir, 10.
 with the Altar, 11.
 the Vestry, 12.
 the Pulpit, 13.
 Seats, 14.
 Galleries, 15.
 and a Font, 16.

*All men perceive
 that there is a God,
 but all men do not
 rightly know God.*

*Hence are divers Religions,
 whereof IV. are reckoned
 yet as the chief.*

fiunt in Templo, 9.
 in quo est Penetrabile, (Ady-
 cum Altari, 11. [tum, 10.
 Sacrarium, 12.
 Suggestus, 13.
 Subsellia, 14.
 Ambones, 15.
 & Baptisterium, 16.

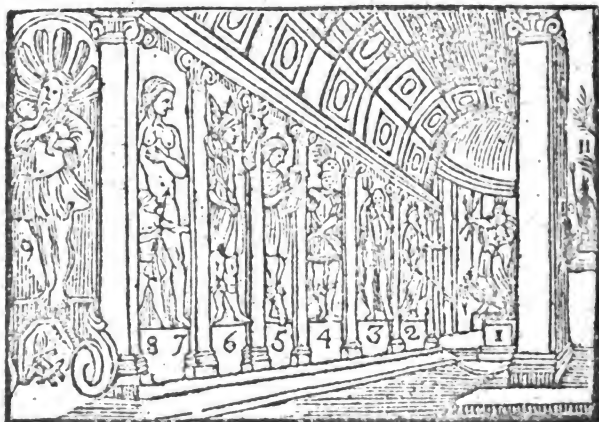
Omnes homines sentiunt
 esse Deum,
 sed non omnes
 rectè nōrant Deum.

Hinc diversæ Religiones
 quarum IV. numerantur
 adhuc primariæ.

Gentilism.

CXLVII.

Gentilismus.



*The Gentiles feigned
 to themselves near upon
 XII M. Deities.*

*The chief of them were
 Jupiter, 1. President, and
 Petty-God of Heaven;*

*Gentiles finxerunt
 sibi prope
 XII M. Numina.*

*Eorum præcipua erant
 Jupiter, 1. Præses, &
 Deaster Cæli ;*

Neptune.

Neptune, 2. of the Sea ;
 Pluto, 3. of Hell ;
 Mars, 4. of War ;
 Apollo, 5. of Arts ;
 Mercury, 6. of Thieves,
 Merchants,
 and Eloquence ;
 Vulcan (Molciber)
 of Fire and Smiths ;
 Æolus, of Winds ;
 and the most obscene of all the
 rest, Priapus.

They had also
 Womanly Deities :
 such as were Venus, 7.
 the Goddess of Loves
 and Pleasures,
 with her little son Cupid, 8.
 Minerva (Pallas)
 with the nine Muses, of Arts ;
 Juno, of Riches, and Wed-
 dings ; Vesta, of Chastity ;
 Ceres, of Corn ;
 Diana, of Hunting,
 and Fortune ;
 and besides these Morbona,
 and Febris herself.

The Egyptians,
 instead of God
 worshipped all sorts
 of Beasts and Plants,
 and whatsoever they saw
 first in the morning.

The Philistines offered
 to Moloch, 9. their Children
 to be burnt alive.

The Indians, 10. even at this
 day, worship the Devil, 11.

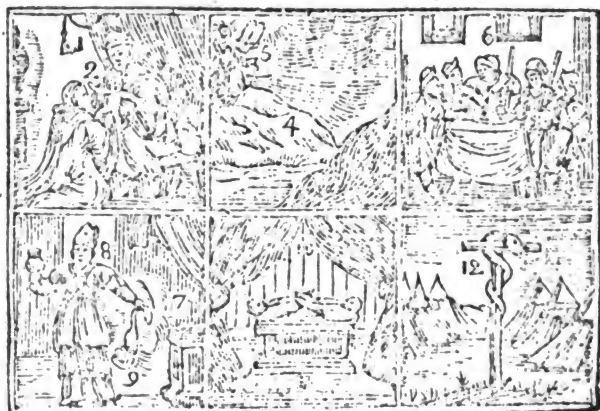
Neptunus, 2. Maris ;
 Pluto, 3. Inferni ;
 Mars, 4. Belli ;
 Apollo, 5. Artium ;
 Mercurius, 6. Furum,
 Mercatorum,
 & Eloquentiæ ;
 Vulcanus (Molciber)
 Ignis & Fabricerem ;
 Æolus, Ventorum ;
 & obscœnissimus,
 Priapus.

Habuerant etiam
 Muliebria Numina :
 qualia fuerunt Venus, 7.
 Dea Amorum,
 & Voluptatum,
 cum filio Cupidæne, 8.
 Minerva (Pallas)
 cum novem Musis, Artium ;
 Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptia-
 rum ; Vesta, Castitatis ;
 Ceres, Frumentorum ;
 Diana, Venationum,
 & Fortuna ;
 quin & Morbona,
 ac Febris ipsa.

Egyptii,
 pro Deo
 colebant omne genus
 Animalium & Plantarum,
 & quicquid conspicabantur
 primum mane.

Philistæi offerebant
 Moloch, (Saturno) 9 Infantes
 cremandos vivos.

Indi, 10. etiamnum
 venerantur Carodæmona, 11.



Yet the true Worship
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.

Amongst these,
that Seed of the Woman,
the Messias of the World,
was promised to Abraham, 1.
the Founder of the Jews,
the Father of them that be-
lieve: and he

(being called away from the
Gentiles) with his Posterity,
being mark'd with the Sacra-
ment of Circumcision, 2.
made a peculiar people,
and Church of God.

Afterwards God
gave his Law,
written with his own Finger
in Tables of Stone, 5.
to this people

Verus tamen Cultus
veri Dei,
remanſit apud Patriarchas,
qui vixerunt ante,
& poſt Diluvium.

Inter hos,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Meſſias Mundi,
promiſſus eſt Abrahamo, 1.
hereditarij Judæorum,
Patri credentium:
& ipſe
(advocatus a Gentilibus)
cum Poſteris,
notatus Sacra-
mento Circumciſſionis, 2.
conſtitutus ſingularis populus,
& Eccleſia Dei.

Porro Deus
exhibuit Legem ſuam,
ſcriptam digito ſuo,
in Tabulis lapideis, 5.
huic Populo

by Moses, 3.
in Mount Sinai, 4.

Furthermore, he ordained
the eating the Paschal Lamb, 6
and Sacrifices
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.
by Priests, 8.
and Incense, 9.
and commanded a Taberna-
cle, 10. with the Ark of the
Covenant, 11. to be made:
and besides,
a Brazen Serpent, 12.
to be set up against the biting
of Serpents in the Wilderness.
All which things
were Types of the Messias to
come,
whom the Jews yet look for.

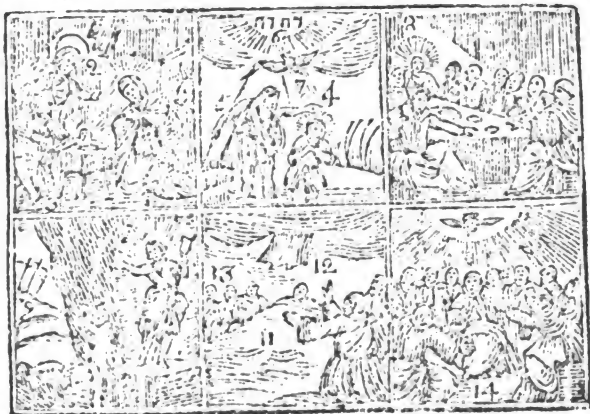
per Moſen, 3.
in Monte Sinai, 4.

Porrò ordinavit
manducationem Agni Paſcha-
lis, 6. & Sacrificia
offerenda in Altari, 7.
per Sacerdotes, 8.
& Suffitus, 9.
& juſſit Tabernacu-
lum, 10. cum Arca Fœde-
ris, 11. fieri :
præterea,
æncum Serpentem, 12.
erigi contra morſum
Serpentum in deſerto.
Quæ omnia
Typi erant Miſſiæ
ventori,
quem Judæi adhuc expectant.

Christianity.

CXLIX.

Christianismus.



The only begotten eternal
Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.

being

being promised to
our first Parents in Paradise,
at the last being
conceived by the Holy Ghost,
in the most holy womb
of the Virgin Mary, 1.
of the royal house of David,
and clad with human flesh,
came into the World
at Bethlehem of Judæa,
in the extreme poverty
of a Stable, 2.
in the fullness of time,
in the year of the world
3970, but pure from all sin,
and the name of Jesus
was given him,
which signifieth a Saviour.
When he was sprinkled
with holy Baptism, 4.
(the Sacrament
of the new Covenant)
by John, his Forerunner, 5.
in Jordan,
the most sacred Mystery
of the divine Trinity,
appeared by the Father's voice, 6
(whereby he testified
that this was his Son)
and the Holy Ghost
in the shape of a Dove, 7.
coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the
30th year of his age, unto the
fourth year, he declared who he
was, his words and works ma-
nifesting his Divinity, being
neither owned, nor entertained
by the Jews, because of his vo-
luntary poverty.

promissus
Protoplastis in Paradiso,
tandem
conceptus per *Sanctum Spiritum*
in sanctissimo utero
Virginis Mariæ, 1.
de domo regiæ *Davidis,*
& indutus humanâ carne,
prodiit in mundum
Bethlemæ Judææ,
in summâ paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
impleto tempore,
Anno Mundi 3970,
sed mundus ab omni peccato,
& nomen *Jesû*
impositum fuit ei,
quod significat *Salvatorem.*
Hic, cum imbueretur
sacro Baptismo, 4.
(*Sacramento*
novi Fœderis).
à *Johanne præcurfore suo,* 5.
in *Jordane,* apparuit
sacratissimum *Mysterium*
Divinæ Trinitatis,
Petris voce, 6.
(quâ testabatur
hunc esse *Filium suum*)
& *Spiritu sancto*
in specie *Columbæ,* 7.
de labente cœlitis.

Ab eo tempore,
tricesimo anno ætatis suæ,
usque ad annum quartum,
declaravit quis esset, verbis
& operibus præ se ferentibus
Divinitatem, nec agnitus,
nec acceptus
a *Judæis,* ob voluntariam
paupertatem.

• He was at last taken by these
 (when he had first instituted
 the Mystical Supper, 8.
 of his Body and Blood,
 for a Seal
 of the new Covenant,
 & the remembrance of himself)
 carried to the Judgment-Seat
 of Pilate,
 Governor under Cæsar,
 accused and condemned
 as an innocent Lamb;
 and being fastened on a Cross, 9.
 he died,
 being sacrificed upon the Altar
 for the sins of the World.

But when he had revived by
 his Divine Power, he rose again
 the third day
 out of the Grave, 10.
 and forty days after
 being taken up
 from Mount Olivet, 11.
 into Heaven, 12.
 and returning thither
 whence he came,
 he vanished as it were,
 while the Apostles, 13.
 gazed upon him,
 to whom he sent
 his Holy Spirit, 14.
 from Heaven, the tenth day
 after his Ascension,
 and then,
 (being filled with his power)
 into the World
 to preach of him;
 being henceforth to come again
 to the last Judgment,
 sitting in the mean time

Captus tandem ab his
 (quum prius instituisset
Canam Mysticam, 8.
Corporis & Sanguinis sui,
 in *Sigillum*
novi Fæderis,
 & sui recordationem)
 raptus ad *Tribunal*
Pilati,
Præfecti Cæsarei,
 accusatus & damnatus est
Agnus innocentissimus;
 actusque in *Crucem*, 9.
mortem subiit,
 immolatus in arâ
 pro peccatis mundi.

Sed quum revixisset
 divinâ suâ virtute, resurrexit
 tertia die
 è *Sepulchro*, 10.
 & post dies XL.
 sublatus
 de *Monte Oliveti*, 11.
 in *Cælum*, 12.
 & eo rediens
 unde venerat,
 quasi evanuit,
Apostolis, 13.
 aspectantibus,
 quibus misit
Spiritum Sanctum, 14.
 de *Cælo*. decima
 die post *Ascensum*,
 ipsos vero,
 (hac virtute impletos)
 in mundum
 prædicaturos;
 olim rediturus
 ad *Judicium extremum*,
 interea sedens

at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding for us.
From this Christ
we are called Christians,
and are saved in him alone.

ad dextram
Patris,
& intercedens pro nobis.
Ab hoc Christo
dicimur Christiani,
inque eo solo salvamur:

Mahometism.

CL.

Mahometismus.



Mahomet, 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himself
a new Religion,
mixed with Judaism,
Christianity and Gentilism,
by the advice of a Jew, 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius; feigning,
whilst he had the Fit of the
Falling-Sickness,
that the Archangel Gabriel,
and the Holy Ghost,
talked with him,

Mahomet, 1.
Homo bellator,
excogitabat sibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex Judaismo,
Christianismo, & Gentilismo,
consilio Judæi, 2.
& Monachi Ariani, 3.
nomine Sergii; fingens,
dum laboraret Epilepsia,
Archangelum Gabrielem,
& Spiritum Sanctum,
secum colloqui,

K

using

using a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.

His Followers
refrain themselves
from Wine ;
are circumcised,
have many Wives :
build Chapels, 5.
from the Steeples whereof,
they are called to Holy Service
not by Bells,
but by a Priest, 6.
they wash themselves often, 7.
they deny the Holy Trinity :
they honour Christ,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great Prophet,
yet less than Mahomet ;
they call their Law,
the Alcoran.

adsuesfaciens Columbam, 4.
petere Escam
ex aure sua.

Affectæ ejus
abstinent se
à Vino ;
circumciduntur,
sunt Polygami :
extruunt Sacella, 5.
de quorum Turriculis,
convocantur ad sacra
non a Campanis,
sed a Sacerdote, 6.
sæpius se abluunt, 7.
negant S.S. Trinitatem :
Christum honorant,
non ut Dei Filium,
sed ut magnum Prophetam,
minorem tamen Mahomet ;
Legem suam vocant
Alcoran.

God's Providence.

CLI.

Providentia Dei.



Mens States

Humanæ Sortes

art

are not to be attributed
to Fortune or Chance,
or the Influence of the Stars,
(Comets, 1.
indeed are wont to portend no
good)
but to the provident
Eye of God, 2.
and to his governing hand, 3.
even our Sights,
or Oversights,
or even our Faults:
but God *is* not the Author of
Sin.

God hath his Ministers
and Angels, 4.
who accompany a Man, 5.
from his birth,
as Guardians,
against wicked Spirits,
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.

Woe to the mad
Wizards and Witches,
who give themselves to the
Devil,
(being inclosed in a Circle, 7.
calling upon him,
with Charms)
they dally with him
and fall from God !
for they shall receive their re-
ward with him.

non tribuendæ sunt
Fortunæ aut Casui,
aut influxui Siderum,
(Comitæ, 1.
quidem solent nihil boni por-
tendere)
sed provido
Dei Oculo, 2.
& ejusdem Manui restricti, 3.
etiam nostræ Prudentiæ,
vel Imprudentiæ,
vel etiam Noxæ:
Deus autem non est auctor
Peccati.

Deus habet Ministros suos
& Angelos, 4.
qui associant se Homini, 5.
à nativitate ejus,
ut Custodes,
contra malignos Spiritus,
seu Diabolum, 6.
qui minutatim
struit insidias ei,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus !
Magis & Lamiis
qui Cacodæmoni se dedunt,

(inclusi Circulo, 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt
& à Deo deficiunt !
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

The last Judgment. CLII. *Judicium extremum.*

For the last day
shall come
which shall raise up the Dead, 2.
with the sound of a Trumpet, 1.
and summon the Quick
with them
to the Judgment-seat
of Christ Jesus, 3.
(appearing in the Clouds)
to give an Account
of all things done.

When the Godly and Elect, 4.
shall enter into life eternal
into the place of Bliss,
and the new Jerusalem, 5.

But the wicked
and the damned, 6.
shall be thrust into Hell, 8.
with the Devils, 7.
to be there tormented for ever.

Nam dies novissima
veniet,
quæ resuscitabit Mortuos, 2.
voce *Tubæ*, 1.
& citabit Vivos
cum illis
ad Tribunal
Jesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.

Ubi pii (justi) & Electi, 4.
introibunt in vitam æternam,
in locum Beatitudinis,
& novam Hierosolymam, 5.

Impii vero
& damnati, 6.
cum Cacodæmonibus, 7.
in Gebennam, 8. detrudentur,
ibi cruciandi æternum.

The



*Thus thou hast seen in short
all things
that can be shewed,
and hast learned
the chief Words
of the English and Latin
Tongue.*

*Go on now
and read other good Books di-
ligently,
and thou shalt become
learned, wise, and godly.*

*Remember these things ;
fear God, and call upon him,
that he may bestow upon thee
the Spirit of Wisdom.*

Farewell.

*Ita vidisti summam
res omnes
quæ poterunt ostendi,
& didicisti
Voces primarias
Anglicæ & Latine
Linguae.*

*Perge nunc
& lege diligenter alios bonos
Libros,
ut fias
doctus, sapiens, & pius.*

*Memento horum ;
Deum time, & invoca eum ;
ut largiatur tibi
Spiritus Sapientiae.*

Vale.



Index Titulorum.

Cap.	A.	Pag.	E.		
143	A Cies & Prælium	181	108	E Clipes	134
6	Aer	10	86	Eques	105
48	Agricultura	61	79	Equile	97
35	Amphibia	43	111	Ethica	139
45	Anima hominis	57	110	Europa	137
21	Animalia, & primum			F.	
	Aves	27	71	F Aber Ferrarius	88
7	Aqua	11	66	Faber Lignarius	82
14	Arbor	18	67	Faber Murarius	83
121	Arbor Consanguinitatis	153	32	Feræ Bestiæ	39
		153	31	Feræ Pecudes	38
130	Ars Medica	166	73	Figulus	90
94	Ars Scriptoria	115	16	Flores	21
102	Artes Sermonis	124	115	Fortitudo	144
54	Aucupium	68	15	Fructus Arborum	19
26	Aves Aquaticæ	33	18	Fruges	23
24	Aves Campestris &		19	Frutices	24
	Sylvestres	31		G.	
22	Aves Domesticæ	28	147	G Entilismus	187
25	Aves Rapaces	32	105	Geometria	129
	B.			H.	
77	B Alneum	94	20	H Erbarum Scientia	25
98	Bibliopegus	120	38	Homo	46
97	Bibliopolium	119	80	Horologia	98
	C.		47	Hortorum cultura	59
43	C Analecta & Offa	53	117	Humanitas	147
41	Caput & Manus	50	75	Hypocaustum cum Dor-	
42	Caro & Viscera	52		mitorio	92
142	Castra	180		I.	
149	Christianismus	190	5	I Gnis	8
153	Clausula	197	34	Insecta repentia	41
4	Cælum	7	27	Insecta volantia	34
60	Convivium	75	103	Instrumenta Musica	126
57	Coquinaria	71	125	Interiora Urbis	159
137	Cursus Certamina	174		Invitatio	1
	D.		148	Judaismus	189
46	D Eformes & Mon-		126	Judicium	160
	strofi	58	152	Judicium extremum	196
2	Deus	5	30	Jumenta	37
9	Diluvium	13	118	Justitia	148
69	Domus	85			

Index Titulorum.

L.	
<u>13</u>	<u>L</u> Apides <u>17</u>
<u>56</u>	<u>L</u> anionia <u>70</u>
<u>99</u>	<u>L</u> iber <u>121</u>
<u>119</u>	<u>L</u> iberalitas <u>150</u>
<u>63</u>	<u>L</u> intea <u>79</u>
<u>136</u>	<u>L</u> udus Alaræ <u>173</u>
<u>138</u>	<u>L</u> udi Pueriles <u>175</u>
<u>135</u>	<u>L</u> udus Pilæ <u>172</u>
<u>132</u>	<u>L</u> udus Scenicus <u>169</u>
M.	
<u>68</u>	<u>M</u> achinæ <u>84</u>
<u>150</u>	<u>M</u> ahometismus <u>193</u>
<u>37</u>	<u>M</u> arinæ Pisces & <u>COR-</u> <u>chæ</u> <u>45</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>M</u> ellificium <u>64</u>
<u>40</u>	<u>M</u> embra Hominis <u>Ex-</u> <u>terna</u> <u>48</u>
<u>129</u>	<u>M</u> ensuræ & <u>Pondera</u> <u>165</u>
<u>128</u>	<u>M</u> ercatura <u>164</u>
<u>70</u>	<u>M</u> etallifodina <u>87</u>
<u>12</u>	<u>M</u> etalla <u>16</u>
<u>141</u>	<u>M</u> iles <u>179</u>
<u>51</u>	<u>M</u> olitura <u>65</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>M</u> undus <u>6</u>
<u>101</u>	<u>M</u> useum <u>123</u>
N.	
<u>90</u>	<u>N</u> atatus <u>110</u>
<u>93</u>	<u>N</u> aufragium <u>114</u>
<u>91</u>	<u>N</u> avis actuaria <u>111</u>
<u>92</u>	<u>N</u> avis oneraria <u>112</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>N</u> ubes <u>12</u>
O.	
<u>145</u>	<u>O</u> bsidium Urbis <u>184</u>
<u>17</u>	<u>O</u> lera <u>22</u>
<u>23</u>	<u>O</u> scines <u>29</u>

P.	
<u>134</u>	<u>P</u> alæstra <u>171</u>
<u>52</u>	<u>P</u> anificium <u>66</u>
<u>95</u>	<u>P</u> apyrus <u>116</u>
<u>74</u>	<u>P</u> artes Domus <u>91</u>
<u>116</u>	<u>P</u> atientia <u>145</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>P</u> ecora <u>36</u>
<u>49</u>	<u>P</u> ecuaria <u>62</u>
<u>107</u>	<u>P</u> hases Lunæ <u>133</u>
<u>104</u>	<u>P</u> hilosophia <u>128</u>
<u>81</u>	<u>P</u> ictura <u>99</u>
<u>53</u>	<u>P</u> iscatio <u>67</u>
<u>36</u>	<u>P</u> isces Fluviatiles <u>44</u>
<u>106</u>	<u>P</u> lanetarum Aspectus <u>132</u>
<u>133</u>	<u>P</u> ræstigiæ <u>170</u>
<u>151</u>	<u>P</u> rovidentia Dei <u>194</u>
<u>112</u>	<u>P</u> rudentia <u>140</u>
<u>144</u>	<u>P</u> ugna Navalis <u>183</u>
<u>76</u>	<u>P</u> utei <u>93</u>
Q.	
<u>28</u>	<u>Q</u> uadrupeda, & pri- mum Domestica <u>35</u>
R.	
<u>140</u>	<u>R</u> egia Majestas <u>177</u>
<u>139</u>	<u>R</u> egnum & Regio <u>176</u>
<u>146</u>	<u>R</u> eligio <u>186</u>
<u>84</u>	<u>R</u> estio & Lorarius <u>102</u>
S.	
<u>64</u>	<u>S</u> artor <u>80</u>
<u>100</u>	<u>S</u> chola <u>122</u>
<u>72</u>	<u>S</u> criniarius & Tornator <u>89</u>
<u>113</u>	<u>S</u> edulitas <u>142</u>
<u>44</u>	<u>S</u> ensus externi & in- terni <u>55</u>
<u>39</u>	<u>S</u> eptem Ætat. Hominis <u>47</u>
<u>133</u>	<u>S</u> epultura <u>168</u>
<u>33</u>	<u>S</u> erpentes & Reptilia <u>40</u>
	<u>120</u> So-

Index Titulorum.

<u>120</u>	Societas Conjugalis	<u>151</u>	<u>61</u>	Tractatio Lini	<u>77</u>
<u>123</u>	Societas Herilis	<u>156</u>	<u>89</u>	Transitus Aquarum	<u>109</u>
<u>122</u>	Societas Parentalis	<u>155</u>	<u>96</u>	Typographia	<u>117</u>
<u>82</u>	Specularia	100		V.	
<u>106</u>	Sphæra cœlestis	<u>130</u>	<u>88</u>	VEctura	<u>108</u>
<u>109</u>	Sphæra terrestris	<u>135</u>	<u>87</u>	Vehicula	<u>106</u>
<u>127</u>	Supplicia Malefactorum		<u>55</u>	Venatus	<u>69</u>
		<u>162</u>	<u>85</u>	Viator	<u>103</u>
<u>65</u>	Sutor	<u>81</u>	<u>83</u>	Viotor	<u>101</u>
	T.		<u>58</u>	Vindemia	<u>73</u>
<u>114</u>	TEmperantia	<u>143</u>	<u>124</u>	Urbs	<u>157</u>
<u>10</u>	Terra	<u>14</u>		Z.	
<u>11</u>	Terræ fœtus.	<u>15</u>	<u>59</u>	ZYthopœia	<u>74</u>
<u>62</u>	Textura	<u>78</u>			
<u>78</u>	Tonstrina	<u>96</u>			

An Index of the Titles.

Chap.	A	Page			
<u>39</u>	T HE Seven Ages of		<u>145</u>	The Besieging of a City	<u>184</u>
	Man	47	<u>21</u>	Birds	<u>27</u>
<u>6</u>	The Air	10	<u>24</u>	Birds that live in the	
<u>35</u>	Amphibious Creatures			Fields and Woods	<u>31</u>
		<u>43</u>	<u>25</u>	Ravenous Birds	<u>32</u>
<u>107</u>	The Apparitions of the		<u>23</u>	Singing Birds	<u>29</u>
	Moon	<u>133</u>	<u>43</u>	The Channels and Bones	
<u>143</u>	The Army and the Fight				<u>53</u>
		<u>181</u>	<u>99</u>	A Book	<u>121</u>
<u>102</u>	Arts belonging to Speech		<u>98</u>	The Book-binder,	<u>120</u>
		<u>124</u>	<u>97</u>	The Book-seller's Shop	<u>119</u>
<u>106</u>	The Aspects of the Pla-		<u>20</u>	Botany	<u>25</u>
	nets	<u>132</u>	<u>72</u>	The Box-maker	<u>89</u>
	B.		<u>138</u>	Boys Sports	<u>175</u>
<u>77</u>	T HE Bath	<u>94</u>	<u>52</u>	Bread-baking	<u>66</u>
<u>78</u>	The Barber's shop	<u>96</u>	<u>59</u>	Brewing	<u>74</u>
<u>30</u>	Labouring Beasts	<u>37</u>	<u>133</u>	A Burial	<u>168</u>
<u>32</u>	Wild Beasts	<u>39</u>	<u>56</u>	Butchery	<u>70</u>
				<u>106</u>	The

An Index of the Titles.

	C.
106	T HE Celestial Sphere 130
142	The Camp 180
87	Carriages 106
88	Carrying to and fro 108
66	The Carpenter 82
29	Herd Cattle 36
31	Wild Catle 38
43	The Channels and Bones 53
149	Christianity 190
124	A City 157
145	The Besieging of a City 184
125	The Inward Parts of a City 159
153	The Close 197
8	The Clouds 12
121	The Tree of Consanguinity 153
57	Cookery 71
83	The Cooper 101
84	The Cord-wainer 102
18	Corn 23
34	Crawling Vermin 41
35	Creatures that live as well by water as by land 43
33	Creeping things 40
	D.
46	D Eformed and monstrous People 58
9	The Deluge 13
80	Dials 98
136	Dice-play 173
113	Diligence 142
47	The Dressing of Gardens 59

	E.
10	T HE Earth 14
108	The Eclipses 134
68	Engines 84
110	Europe 137
	F.
60	A Feast 75
134	The Fencing School 171
5	Fire 8
53	Fishing 67
36	River-fish and Pond-fish 44
37	Sea-fish and Shell-fish 45
42	The Flesh and Bowels, 52
16	Flowers 21
27	Flying Vermin 34
115	Fortitude 144
28	Four-footed Beasts about the House 35
54	Fowling 68
22	Tame Fowl 28
26	Water Fowl 33
11	The <u>Fruits</u> of the Earth 15
15	Fruits of Trees 19
	G.
91	A Galley 111
147	Gentilism 187
105	Geometry 129
2	God 5
151	God's Providence 194
49	Grafsing 62
51	Grinding 65
	H.
41	T HE Head and the Hand 50
17	Pot-herbs 22
	29 Herd-

An Index of the Titles.

<u>29</u> Herd Cattle	<u>36</u>	<u>12</u> Metals	<u>16</u>
<u>4</u> Heaven	<u>7</u>	<u>70</u> A Mine	<u>87</u>
<u>50</u> The making of Honey	<u>64</u>	<u>107</u> The Apparitions of <i>the</i>	
<u>86</u> The Horseman	<u>105</u>	Moon	<u>133</u>
<u>69</u> A House	<u>85</u>	<u>111</u> Moral Philosophy	<u>139</u>
<u>74</u> The parts of a House		<u>103</u> Musical Instruments	<u>126</u>
	<u>91</u>	<u>P.</u>	
<u>117</u> Humanity	<u>147</u>	<u>95</u> Paper	<u>109</u>
<u>55</u> Hunting	<u>69</u>	<u>89</u> Passing over Waters	<u>116</u>
<u>48</u> Husbandry	<u>61</u>	<u>116</u> Patience	<u>145</u>
<u>I.</u>		<u>104</u> Philosophy	<u>128</u>
T HE Invitation	<u>1</u>	<u>111</u> Moral Philosophy	<u>139</u>
<u>103</u> Musical Instruments		<u>130</u> Physic	<u>166</u>
	<u>126</u>	<u>81</u> The Picture	<u>99</u>
<u>148</u> Judaism	<u>189</u>	<u>36</u> Pond-fish	<u>44</u>
<u>126</u> Judgment	<u>160</u>	<u>17</u> Pot-herbs	<u>22</u>
<u>152</u> The last Judgment	<u>196</u>	<u>73</u> The Potter	<u>90</u>
<u>118</u> Justice	<u>148</u>	<u>96</u> Printing	<u>117</u>
<u>K.</u>		<u>151</u> God's Providence	<u>194</u>
<u>139</u> T HE Kingdom and		<u>112</u> Prudence	<u>140</u>
the Region	<u>176</u>	<u>R.</u>	
<u>L.</u>		<u>137</u> R aces	<u>174</u>
<u>30</u> Labouring Beasts	<u>37</u>	<u>25</u> Ravenous Birds	<u>32</u>
<u>119</u> Liberality	<u>150</u>	<u>146</u> Religion	<u>186</u>
<u>21</u> Living Creatures	<u>27</u>	<u>36</u> River-fish	<u>44</u>
<u>61</u> The dressing of Linc	<u>77</u>	<u>84</u> The Reper	<u>102</u>
<u>63</u> Linen Cloths	<u>79</u>	<u>140</u> Regal Majesty	<u>177</u>
<u>82</u> Looking-glasses	<u>100</u>	<u>S.</u>	
<u>M.</u>		<u>100</u> A School	<u>122</u>
<u>150</u> Mahometism	<u>193</u>	<u>144</u> The Sea-fight	<u>183</u>
<u>140</u> Kingly Majesty	<u>177</u>	<u>37</u> Sea-fish and Shell-fish	<u>45</u>
<u>38</u> Man	<u>46</u>	<u>44</u> The outward and inward	
<u>39</u> The Seven Ages of Man		Senses	<u>55</u>
	<u>47</u>	<u>33</u> Serpents	<u>40</u>
<u>40</u> The outward parts of a		<u>93</u> Shipwreck	<u>114</u>
Man	<u>48</u>	<u>65</u> The Shoemaker	<u>81</u>
<u>67</u> The Mason	<u>83</u>	<u>19</u> Shrubs	<u>24</u>
<u>129</u> Measures and Weights		<u>23</u> Singing Birds	<u>29</u>
	<u>165</u>	<u>133</u> Sleights	<u>170</u>
<u>128</u> Merchandizing	<u>164</u>	<u>120</u> The Society betwixt Man	
<u>92</u> A Merchant Ship	<u>112</u>	and Wife	<u>151</u>

An Index of the Titles.

<u>122</u>	The Society betwixt Parents and Children	<u>155</u>	<u>135</u>	Tennis-play	<u>172</u>
<u>123</u>	The Society betwixt Master and Servants	<u>156</u>	<u>109</u>	The Terrestrial Sphere	<u>135</u>
<u>45</u>	The Scout of Man	<u>57</u>	<u>127</u>	The Torments of Malefactors	<u>162</u>
<u>141</u>	The Soldier	<u>179</u>	<u>85</u>	The Traveller	<u>103</u>
<u>71</u>	The Black-smith	<u>88</u>	<u>14</u>	A Tree	<u>18</u>
<u>138</u>	Boys Sports	<u>175</u>	<u>72</u>	The Turner	<u>89</u>
<u>106</u>	The Celestial Sphere	<u>130</u>			
<u>109</u>	The Terrestrial Sphere	<u>135</u>			
<u>102</u>	Arts belonging to Speech	<u>124</u>			
<u>79</u>	The Stable	<u>97</u>			
<u>132</u>	A Stage-play	<u>169</u>			
<u>13</u>	Stones	<u>17</u>			
<u>75</u>	The Store with the Bedroom	<u>92</u>			
<u>101</u>	The Study	<u>123</u>			
<u>90</u>	Swimming	<u>110</u>			
	T.				
<u>64</u>	THE Taylor	<u>80</u>			
<u>114</u>	Temperance	<u>143</u>			

Trinuni Deo Gloria.

F I N I S.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

NOV 02 1992

AC MAY 06 1996
DEC 14 1996

OL JAN 25 1999
UCLA COL LIB
RECEIVED NOV 15 2007
RECD ED-OWL

DEC 13 1998
DEC 15 1998

University of California, Los Angeles



L 006 128 250 5









